The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE ORDER OF PUBLIC BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

THE LOUISIANA DEBATE TO GIVE WAY TO THE APPROPRIATION BILLS OR OTHER NECESSARY MEASURE—THE COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO ADMISSION QUESTION —RAILROAD TAXES WITHHELD—THE ARKANSAS GOVERNORS—APPLICATIONS FOR CIRCULATION UNDER THE NEW FINANCE ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There is no agreement among the Republican Senators as to the time when the Louisiana debate shall close, but it has been agreed that the discussion shall not be permitted to interfere with the progress of the General Appropriation bills, or other necessary legislation, and accordingly the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill will be taken up to-morrow. No action was taken on Louisiana at the Republican caucus of Saturday morning, that meeting having been held for the purpose of determining action on the bills now pending for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico to the Union. It has been determined that when Mr. Schurz's resolution upon which the discussion of last week proceeded shall be voted upon, a substitute shall be offered changing the phraseology of the pending resolution, which is not satisfactory to the majority. Some of the Democratic Senators feared that the purpose of the resolution passed yesterday, directing that business on the calendar, after the call for resolutions shall have passed, shall be called for by committees in their consecutive order, was to prevent further debate on Louisiana. An examination of the resolution showed that it applies only to the morning hour. The Republicans are willing to have the debate on Louisiana go on until all who desire shall have opportunity to speak, but will not permit the discussion to defeat all other business. Senator Sherman will not resume his remarks on Louisiana until the Legislative bill has been disposed of. It is now almost impossible that any important legislation to which there is opposition can be passed this session, except the regular appropriation bills, and such as may be enacted with reference to Louisiana. There will be a determined effort to finish all the appropriation bills before the 4th of March, and thus prevent the calling of an extra session.

COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO.

The question of admitting Colorado and New-Mexico to the Union was discussed at considerable length, on Saturday, at the Republican Senatorial caucus. Bills for the formation of State Governments in these Territories were passed by the House at the last session, and are now on the Senate calendar. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, opposed the admission, mainly on the ground that there was not sufficient population to warrant the admission at this time. Other Senators from the East opposed it, while most of the Western Senators urged the admission. The number of Senators present at the meeting was small, and no action was agreed upon. It is stated, by those best qualified by personal knowledge of these Territories to form a judgment, that neither of them can ever sustain from their agricultural resources a population equal to that of Rhode Island, and New-Mexico and Colorado, together with Utah, Arizona, and Nevada, could not support so large a population as New-Jersey now contains. Not over one or two per cent. of all the land in these Territories is arable, by irrigation or otherwise. They are all rich in mines of silver and gold.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD IN ARREARS FOR TAX ON EARNINGS.

One of the officers who made a confidential investigation for the Treasury Department of the office-holders in Texas, has been spending some time in Ohio for the Internal Revenue Bureau, to examine the books of several railroads in that State. A few weeks ago, at the instance of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he examined the books of the Lake Shore Road, at Cleveland, and found that about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was due from that road on earnings of several years ago that had never been returned. Since that investigation was made information was given to the Internal Revenue Bureau that the road was indebted to the amount of about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars on fifteen millions of stock dividends which had never been assessed or returned. In consequence of this statement a second examination of the books of the company was made, and the report confirms the former one, and shows that there is no foundation for the charges made of the withholding of $750,000. It appears that the stock dividends of fifteen millions represented only about $3,000,000 of earnings, and the tax now due is clearly made up of the five per cent. on this sum. The aggregate amount of taxes which have been found to be due from the roads examined by the official spoken of above, is nearly a million of dollars, and as the information on which the investigations were based was furnished by the agents of Sanborn, half of this money would have been taken from the Treasury if the Sanborn contracts had not been annulled.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

The statement that the Arkansas Committee has prepared two reports—one to be signed by a majority of the committee in favor of recognizing the rights of Smith to be Governor, and the other in favor of Garland—is at least premature. A member of the committee to-night states that there has been no meeting to consider the report, and that no reports have been presented, or, to his knowledge, prepared. Judge Poland stated, day before yesterday, that the report of the committee was not ready, and that he could not say when it would be made. The statement that a majority of the committee is in favor of the claims of Smith may be correct, but it is certainly not authorized, and seems to have been derived from another statement; that a certain member of the committee had prepared a minority report in expectation that he should not be able to agree with his fellow-members, and that his minority report is in favor of the validity of Garland's election. It is certain that no formal action of the committee has yet been taken.

THE NOTE AND STAMP PRINTING.

The bill proposed by the Banking and Currency Committee, providing that postage and revenue stamps shall be printed at the Treasury Department, and that one side of national bank notes shall also be printed there, will be opposed by the Bank-note Printing Company. Under existing law the New-York companies print all the stamps, one side of the legal tenders, and both sides of the national bank notes. The passage of the bill proposed would deprive those companies of the printing of all the stamps and one side of the national bank notes.

SENATOR LOGAN'S SKULL AND CROSS-BONES.

There has been a good deal of comment since the *Congressional Record* of Saturday appeared, on account of the representation of a skull and cross-bones, with which Senator Logan's speech on Louisiana is illustrated. It seems that the illustration is a *fac-simile* of a hand-bill that was posted in various places in Louisiana prior to the election, a copy of which M. Logan exhibited while making his speech. The Democrats are very severe in their denunciations of the placing of this engraving in the records of Congress, and Mr. Saulsbury called attention to the subject in his speech on Saturday.

BANK CIRCULATION UNDER THE NEW LAW APPLIED FOR.

Applications have been made to the Controller of the Currency for about one million dollars of bank circulation under the new Finance act. These applications are entirely from the Eastern States, and the greater part of the million of dollars is asked for by New-York parties. It has been asserted that notices of the intention to surrender circulation were prepared in advance of the passage of the bill, and placed in the hands of parties here to present as soon as it became a law, and the amount that it has been stated it is already determined to surrender is five millions of dollars. Up to this time, however, the Controller has received no notice from banks intending to surrender their circulation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Commission of Engineers on the alluvial basin of the Mississippi will send their report to the President to-morrow. The commission recommends Government aid for the purpose of reclaiming these alluvial lands, and suggests the immediate appropriation of one and a half millions for Louisiana and half a million each for Arkansas and Mississippi to close existing breaks and crevasses. The permanent system of reclamation of these lands will, the commission say, require at least $46,000,000.

THE CONFERENCE OF LEADING DEMOCRATS.

The time is not yet fixed for the proposed consultation of leading Democrats, numbering in all between thirty and forty. Ex-Gov. Magoffin, Reverdy Johnson, Jeremiah M. Black, Mr. Kernan, of New-York, and Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, are named as among them. None of the present members of Congress have been invited to the conference. The object is to consider the present condition of political affairs and what should be done by the Democrats in the event of a called session of Congress. Their action in the way of suggestion would then be reported to the Democratic members elect.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Owing to the shortness of the session and the pressure of other business, it is not supposed that Congress will definitely act on the bill of the Select Committee providing a government for the District of Columbia, but continue the present temporary arrangement, with such necessary legislation as its financial affairs require.

THE VALUE OF THE FRANC.

No intimations have been given by any of the Supreme Court Judges as to how they will decide the question concerning the value of the franc piece. Conclusions on all questions are held by them as confidential until publicly announced.

DEATH OF MRS. M'DOUGALL.

Mrs. McDougall, wife of Representative Clinton D. McDougall, of Auburn, N. Y., died here to-day of typhoid pneumonia.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE IRWIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE—ITS EXPECTED DECISION TO-DAY—CALLS FOR MR. SCHUMAKER—THE REPORT OF SURGEONS BARNES AND BEALE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is expected that Mr. Irwin's case will be decided by Judge MacArthur to-morrow. The return of the Sergeant at Arms was completely made yesterday, and under the law of 1867 the relator has the right to make rejoinder to the return. The counsel for the Sergeant at Arms will argue that the return and rejoinder having been made, the case has reached that point where it ought to be dismissed by the court. If Judge MacArthur shall take further jurisdiction and undertake to hear and decide the case upon its merits is uncertain. Mr. Irwin, in conversation on Saturday, stated that he had not yet decided what course he should pursue in regard to further disclosures. He has thought of making a statement through the press, but had not decided to do that, nor had he determined in his own mind whether he would appear before the committee and give further testimony. Meantime there begins to be much inquiry why Schumaker has not been put upon the stand again. There is much complaint made by Irwin's friends because of the suppression by the Ways and Means Committee of the report of Surgeons Barnes and Beale, which states that the jail is a cruel and unfit place of confinement for Mr. Irwin. It is said to be the intention of the committee, if the habeas corpus case is decided in favor of the House, to release Mr. Irwin from the jail on the report of these surgeons, but he will be kept in custody in some other quarters.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The questions to be argued before Judge MacArthur on Monday involve the substantive point, whether the House has parted with its jurisdiction in the case of Richard B. Irwin, by the act of the Speaker in complying with the section of the law in relation to contempts, as follows:

"SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when a witness shall fail to testify as provided in the previous sections of this act, and the fact shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate to certify the fact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the Grand Jury for their action."

The District Attorney admitted yesterday that he had received such notification, and therefore Irwin claims the jurisdiction of the House over him has ceased, and he is therefore entitled to be released on bail. The result of the issue is awaited with much interest.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE LOST BY WRECK OF THE BRIG HILDA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 17.—The following are the names of the men lost by the wreck of the brig Hilda, at Cheticamp: William Fitzpatrick, master; Thomas Larkin, mate; John Jones, William Spencer, Thomas Cogley, Joseph Crawley, and Michael Sweeney. The vessel was owned by Hon. J. C. Pope, of Prince Edward Island.

The steamer Beta, from St. Thomas and Bermuda, arrived to-day, and reports having experienced heavy weather.

The steamer Albert, engaged for the Winter mail service between Pictou and Prince Edward Island, seems not to be a success. She has not crossed since Christmas.

The brig Annie Vail, from Barbados for New-York, arrived at Bermuda on the 2d inst., in distress.

THE BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The President of the Boston and Lowell Railroad will publish a letter to-morrow morning in behalf of the corporation, defining the position of the road in regard to its recent troubles and defending its policy. It is thought that popular indignation has subsided.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan 17.—John B. Anderson, who entered the shops of the Wallingford Wheel Company, March 7, 1874, with a revolver in each hand, and fired eleven shots at the workmen against whom he had a grudge, killing Horatio G. Hall, of Wallingford, and wounding two or three others, has been convicted of murder in the first degree in the Superior Court in this city. The defense was a plea of insanity. Anderson's "ugliness" did not cease with the killing of Hall, but has been manifested in savage outbreaks up to the time of his trial.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

MR. WILSON BELIEVES THE PARTY TO BE ALIVE AND VIGOROUS—HE RECOMMENDS THE INVITATION OF THE LIBERALS BACK INTO THE FOLD AND A WISE POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Vice President Wilson has written a letter to the Springfield *Republican* in reply to a paragraph recently printed in that paper alleging that the Vice President believed that the Republican Party is dead. Mr. Wilson disclaims such belief. He expresses the conviction that the Republican Party is not dead, and has not been hopelessly defeated. It possesses all the elements of strength it ever possessed, and with proper management will achieve in the future the same victories it achieved in the past. If it dies it will be by suicide, and not from incurable disease or the blows of its political opponents. He believes all that is needed to give it strength and renewed popular confidence is the adoption of a wise and magnanimous national policy. The men who separated from it in 1872, and supported Horace Greeley, should be invited back to the fold and their error freely forgiven. He has no faith in the discipline that inflicts pains and penalties upon men who may differ from those with whom they once acted, and believes the time is opportune for bringing within the organization of the Republican Party those who were led away in 1872, and whose natural feelings and sympathies are with that party. He believes a liberal and magnanimous policy should be pursued in dealing with the South, efforts directed to ameliorate the condition of the people of that section, and such legislation adopted as will terminate all strife and enable them to go forward in rebuilding their shattered fortunes. There are many good and patriotic men in every State of the South, and these might be brought to the Republican Party by pursuing a firm but generous policy. Such a policy, he thinks, is dictated by justice and demanded by considerations of prudence. If it is adopted he has no doubt whatever of the future usefulness and success of the Republican Party. He earnestly advises that immediate steps be taken to reorganize upon the basis laid down in his letter.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan 18—1 A. M.—Cloudy or rainy weather has prevailed in the Gulf States, and extended eastward to South Carolina; generally cloudy weather and occasional light snow in the lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. The barometer has fallen from the North-west and upper lake region southward to the Gulf States, with rising temperature, except falling temperature in the latter district. The temperature has also fallen in the South Atlantic Middle and Eastern States. The Mississippi River at Cairo and Memphis, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Ohio at Cincinnati and Louisville have continued slowly falling.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling, followed by rising, barometer, generally lower temperature than on Sunday, light to fresh variable winds, cloudy weather, and light rains.

In the West Gulf States falling barometer, rising temperature, north-east winds, cloudy weather, and light rains.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley higher barometer, generally cloudy weather, higher temperature than on Sunday, variable winds and light rain or snow in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, higher barometer, north or west winds, higher temperature than on Sunday, and clear or clearing weather, which conditions will extend over the upper lake region.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather, light snow, except possibly light rains in the southern portion of the former, and east or north winds.

For New-England, high followed by falling barometer, rising temperature, wind shifting to north and east, increasing cloudiness and snow.

The Mississippi River at Cairo and Memphis will continue slowly falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	14°	19°	3:30 P. M.	25°	24°
6 A. M.	15°	18°	6 P. M.	25°	21°
9 A. M.	18°	20°	9 P. M.	24°	19°
12 M.	21°	24°	12 P. M.	21°	18°

Average temperature yesterday.....20⅞

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....20⅜

GOOD CONDITION OF THE PEACH ORCHARDS.

THE WOOD STRONG AND HEALTHY—NO TENDENCY TO PREMATURE BLOOM—PROBABILITY OF AN EXCELLENT CROP AND LOW PRICES NEXT SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Md., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

The peach prospect of the Peninsula is already being canvassed, and it is, as far as I can hear, the universal opinion among growers that so far the prospect for a crop of fruit was never more propitious. The wood is healthy and strong, and there has been no weather since the 1st of November warm enough to start the sap or swell the buds. While the season has undoubtedly been a mild one, there have been frosts and slight freezes, so frequently that vegetation has been prevented, and this is always considered the hope of the peach-grower. In riding through the Peninsula one unaccustomed to the cultivation of the peach, when viewing the orchards, would be very likely to receive a different impression, as the orchards, from a distance, are so red that they appear to be in bloom, but this is only the healthy color of the wood. Those experienced growers who have examined the young trees have pronounced it as their judgment that the germ of the fruit has in no way been hurt, and by many the greater danger is believed to be over after December. The railroad facilities for moving the fruit, it is claimed, will be better next year than ever, the Pennsylvania Company having consented to allow the Delaware peach trains to run over their roads on schedule time, thus insuring a more rapid transportation and more certainty as to the time of their arrival in your City. The Old Dominion Company having, it is said, completed arrangements giving them the controlling interests in the Georgetown and Frankford Railroad, will now push to completion, by the 1st of June, the road between Berlin and Selbyville, and on that date put on a daily line of steamers to Lewes, to run in connection with the railroad system of the lower peninsula. The fare from this point to New-York is now nearly nine dollars; by the new route it will be less than four. The freight tariff will also be greatly reduced, and peaches may reach your market next season on a cheap freight schedule.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

DISTURBANCES FEARED AT VICKSBURG.

THE PRESIDENT ORDERS GEN. SHERIDAN TO PLACE TROOPS IN VICKSBURG, WHERE GOV. AMES FEARS DISTURBANCES WILL ENSUE ON THE OPENING OF THE COURT.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—This evening Gen. Sheridan received a telegram from the President stating that Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, feared that disturbances would arise at the opening of the court at Vicksburg to-morrow, and directing him to place a company of men at the Governor's disposition. The General telegraphed the necessary orders to-night.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

PREPARING FOR THE VISIT OF THE COMMITTEE TO NEW-ORLEANS—THE COUSHATTA AND SHREVEPORT AFFAIRS TO BE EXAMINED—OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FIELD ON THE PINCHBACK ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Judge Field, Attorney General of Louisiana, who has been here since the assembling of Congress, attending to the interests of Gov. Kellogg, left this morning for New-Orleans. Before his departure, Judge Field had an interview with the Louisiana Investigation Committee of the House, and made some arrangements with them for expediting the taking of evidence. Four members of the committee, Messrs. George F. Hear, Wheeler, Frye, and Marshall, leave to-morrow morning for New-Orleans, at which city most if not all the sessions of the committee will be held. The committee will investigate the Shreveport and Coushatta affairs. Judge Field yesterday telegraphed Gov. Kellogg to arrange for bringing witnesses from those places to New-Orleans, and has gone forward in advance of the committee, in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses with the least delay possible. Shreveport is about two hundred and fifty miles from New-Orleans, and he thinks at least two weeks will be consumed in taking evidence in reference to the Shreveport and Coushatta outrages alone.

PINCHBACK AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Judge Field expressed the opinion that the Kellogg Legislature did an unnecessary and foolish act last week in formally electing Pinchback to the United States Senate. He says that election can have no legal force, and in effect amounts to no more than an indorsement of the election of Kellogg in 1872; that there was no vacancy for the present Legislature to fill; and Pinchback's claim must be decided on the election in 1872; that the election of last week cannot in any way compromise the *prima facie* right of Pinchback to a seat in the Senate on the claim now pending, and that no election by the Legislature for the Senatorial term for which Pinchback was chosen can be legally made until the contest now pending in the Senate has been decided.

It comes from the friends of Pinchback that the President is opposed to his admission to the Senate, and has advised with two or three Senators in relation to the case, expressing his views to them freely. The President is represented as regarding such action at the present as unwise and unnecessary, even if action is to be taken recognizing the Kellogg Government.

THE REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON—THE SITUATION NOT MATERIALLY CHANGED BY IT—THE ACTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD GENERALLY CONCEDED TO HAVE BEEN CORRUPT—OPINION ON INTIMIDATION AND THE WHITE LEAGUE RESERVED—MOVEMENTS OF THE FULL COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The report of the Committee on the Condition of Affairs in the South has not changed the situation before Congress in any essential particular. The prevailing opinion among Republican Congressmen concerning Kellogg and his Government has been confirmed, but not much changed, by the report. It had been commonly conceded on all sides before the report was made that the action of the Returning Board was probably corrupt, and that the Democrats really elected a majority of the Lower House of the Legislature. The account which the members of the committee give of the organization of the Legislature does not differ materially from the report of Gen. Sheridan. The statements of the report concerning taxation and the general political and moral condition of the people, is a repetition of well-authenticated and generally-believed accounts heretofore received. There are only two points of the report about which any surprise is expressed, and those are the portions relating to intimidations, and the White League. It seems that two members of the subcommittee were willing not only to excuse but to go further and justify the White League organization. They find a precedent for such an armed organization in the target companies of New-York, and other cities, which are organized and uniformed, and armed without authority of law. They seem to regard the Mr. Foster entertained a different opinion about this organization, and the report was modified somewhat to suit his views. But it is understood that if he had written that portion of the report himself he would have condemned the organization in severe terms. In regard to intimidation, judgment is held in reserve. The testimony taken by the subcommittee on this point was very meagre, and insufficient for the basis of a complete judgment. It is stated upon the one side that witnesses who would have testified to intimidation were prevented by fear from giving their evidence. It is also alleged that there was not sufficient time to produce the witnesses upon this subject, as they had, many of them, to be brought from great distances to New-Orleans. It is not anticipated that the investigation of the full committee will change materially the Foster report; but it is certainly due to all parties concerned that such grave questions of fact and law should be fully and thoroughly investigated before legislative action is taken. Some witnesses offered to give evidence of intimidation if their names could be suppressed. It is not yet decided whether Mr. Marshall, the Democratic member of the committee, will go to New-Orleans. He will not leave with the other members to-morrow morning, but will consult with the Democrats of the House and Senate, and whether there is a Democratic representative on the committee will be a party question. At least that is the statement to-night. The committee will meet in New-Orleans on Friday.

OBSTACLES TO DEFINITE ACTION BY CONGRESS.

The difficulty in the way of Congressional action on Louisiana affairs is found in the Constitution and the laws. If there was no doubt about the constitutional power of Congress to order a new election in the State—if that power was clear to the Democrats and to all Republicans as it seems to be to a few, there would probably be little hesitation in expressing dissatisfaction with the existing condition in a law providing for a new election under the superintendence of the General Government. There is some talk of setting up a Provisional Government, but the same objections are raised against this action as against the other. If a new election, or a Provisional Government, is not authorized, the only alternative is to recognize the Kellogg Government, and authorize and empower the President to support it with the whole power of the Government. All these questions are privately discussed among members and politicians, and opinions and views are interchanged. Very few are found who advocate definitely any particular course. Almost always propositions are put hypothetically, and objections seem to be more easily found than favorable arguments. So far as any line of policy for the future is concerned the whole subject is in the same condition as a week ago. The Democrats are solidly against any new election or provisional government, and unless some of them unite with the Republicans who favor a change in the present Government in Louisiana, nothing in that direction can be accomplished. United Democratic opposition to any measure seems to be agreed upon. They will thus throw the whole responsibility upon the Republican Party, and a failure to agree upon some policy which will receive the votes of the party in the House and Senate will leave the situation just as at present, with the responsibility resting wholly upon the President. There are many shrewd politicians who have the opinion that nothing will be done in Congress. It is not anticipated that any progress will be made till the committee returns from New-Orleans.

THE IRON TRADE.

A RETROSPECT AND A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE — PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE MARKET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875.

Notwithstanding the recent meeting of the pig-iron producers, and the determination they expressed to adopt some measures which would advance the interests of the trade, there has been as yet no amelioration of the condition of the market. On the contrary, prices have fallen still further; the strikers in the West hold out persistently, and there is a very notable degree of despondency prevalent among the least sanguine furnace men. It is, however, no longer a matter of surprise that the production of pig-iron has been reduced when it is considered that the movement in prices has been continually downward for more than a year, until good No. 1 Lehigh iron can now be bought for $23, which, it might be of interest to state, is a figure in currency, but $5 per ton higher than the lowest gold price ever reached in the history of the trade, that minimum being attained in 1861. But it is estimated that even at this period the stock of iron is merely sufficient to meet a fair to average demand, for, while business has been almost at a stand-still, a large percentage of the furnaces have been idle, and the request for iron from all quarters is nearly as great as the supply. In the Lehigh Valley, including New-Jersey, there are now about 4,800 tons of anthracite iron in hand this month; in the Schuylkill Valley 60,000 tons of the same description; Lower Susquehanna, 13,000 tons, and the Upper Susquehanna, 10,000 tons.

As the stock of Western irons has but little relative bearing on the price of Eastern irons, it can be readily seen that but a slight movement is necessary in the East to give the market a much firmer tone, especially so as at no time in the past have consumers been so bare of stock. In charcoal pig-metal the stocks are comparatively much larger, aggregating nearly 275,000 tons for the entire country. This result is due to the large number of new charcoal enterprises in the West, South, and Southwest, induced by the high prices prevailing in 1872 for this kind of iron. The sales that year averaged from $55 to $60 per ton, and now it is difficult to obtain $35, except for some favorite brands used for special purposes. From the high figure above mentioned the price fell to $26 in December last, and remains about the same. The total production of pig-metal in 1871 was 1,912,608, while for the year just closed it was 1,912,185. The number of furnaces out of blast is estimated at 291, with a total productive capacity of 43,000 tons. The importations of old rails and scrap-iron have been very small, as the domestic supply has been sufficient for all requirements. Before any great length of time has elapsed old steel rails will be placed on the market in large quantities, and the result is looked forward to by steel and iron railmakers with considerable interest, from the fact that their marketable value as old material will have an important bearing on the economy of their use.

In regard to the aspects of trade, your correspondent has conversed with gentlemen connected with all its branches, and while many hold that bottom prices had not yet been reached, others are confident that a speedy and effectual recovery is imminent. The latter are particularly positive about raw irons, and declare that the market must hereafter be decidedly firmer. Although it is not probable nor desirable that iron shall advance rapidly, and it is believed that both producers and consumers agree on this point, it is intimated that the rate for No. 1 will average thirty dollars at the seaboard for the present year, and at this price a small profit will accrue to the maker. It is not thought probable, however, that new railroad enterprises will be resumed to any considerable extent, but many uncompleted roads will doubtless be finished, and as there are many of the latter, a better business in both iron and steel rails may reasonably be looked for.

CONFIDENCE NEEDED.

Confidence in the trade is what is most needed and least conspicuous, and that will not be found as long as rumors of defaults and foreclosures in connection with railroad business are continued. Had it not been for these latter circumstances there would now have been sufficient demand for iron to keep our rolling mills in operation for a considerable length of time to come. The existing low prices warrant the statement that there has not been so favorable an opportunity for the construction of railroads cheaply for many years as at present, the simple difference in the cost of iron of fifty-six pounds per yard to the mile of road being about $2,500, other requisites for equipment being reduced in proportion. And this radical change in favor of consumers must soon begin to manifest its effect and to have its influence, for to capitalists who now defer their investments it must soon become obvious that they have now an exceptional chance for profitable investments which may not return at an early day. Still, the progress of recuperation, it is acknowledged, must be slow, and that process will be governed, to a great degree, by the financial discussions in Congress. It is quite certain that the future will not develop many adverse conditions, and that the enormous capital invested in the blast furnaces and rolling mills is not to be sunk—in other words, that producers will surely find some way to extricate themselves from the great difficulties with which they are at present surrounded.

A FOREIGN OUTLET FOR IRON.

In reviewing the market there is one important fact that should not be overlooked, and that is the means of securing a foreign outlet for the surplus production of iron. This is one remedy for the evils which must needs be encountered when trade is in the state that it is at present, and it is generally regarded as a safety-valve in periods of depression. All kinds of speculation have been indulged in as to the probable appearance of the market as soon as activity in other branches of business becomes manifest. But one point is universally conceded—the expected revival cannot be far distant. Stocks of all varieties of iron in the hands of consumers are light, and many of our railroads will find it impossible to postpone their purchases much longer, and as a consequence this brighter condition of affairs must come, even though the advance in prices is not uniform nor material.

A comparison of prices will show the downward tendency of trade for the year just closed. Iron rails suffered quite as generally as any other class of manufactures on account of the withdrawal of the railroad demand, and there has been a continually falling market. We have had no competition from abroad, and, unless it be on the Pacific coast, there has not been a single bar of English railroad iron imported during the year. Some Bessemer steel rails, which have been incorrectly reported as iron, have, however, been used. The cheapness of these rails, as compared with English prices, attracted considerable trade from Canada, and in this way from fifteen to twenty thousand tons have been taken in bond at from $33 to $42, gold. For foreign iron rails the price in January, 1873, was $72, gold, per ton; in December, of the same year, $58; in January, 1874, $56 to $60, and in last December, $49 to $50. For American iron rails the price in January, 1873, was $77 50 to $85, currency; in December of that year, $60 to $65; in January, 1874, $60 to $64, and in December last, $49 to $55. Steel rails, on the contrary, have been steadily gaining in popularity and in demand, and though suffering with the general market under the uniform adverse pressure, reducing the price below that for which iron rails were purchased two years ago, the influences of the prevalent conditions have not been so marked as in other sections of trade. The import from abroad has almost entirely ceased, and the present high tariff gives home makers, practically, a monopoly of the market. The prices for foreign rails in January of last year were from $108 to $110, gold, and of American the same quotation was returned, in currency, while in December the figures for foreign were $32 to $33, gold, and American, $72 to 75, currency.

Scrap-iron has undergone the same downward turn that has been so widely noted, and the same steady fall in prices has been indicated. For instance, No. 1 wrought was quoted in January, 1873, at $57 to $60, while in December, 1874, $30 to $33 were the ruling prices.

Pig-iron has, however, experienced the strongest shock, and the difficulty of harmonizing the many conflicting interests of producers has, in no small way, retarded any improvement that might have been expected. In fact, it has been impossible to come to an understanding on any special action, and uniformity of sentiment has been entirely out of the question. In January, 1873, the price of American No. 1 was $49 to $50; in December of the same year it was $33 to $34; in January, 1874, $34 to $36, and in December, 1874, $24 to $25. Gray Forge, in January, 1873, was quoted at $38 to $41; in December, $25 to $28, while in the last month of the year just closed $20 to $23 was the selling figure. Last of all Scotch No. 1, which sold the first portion of 1873 at $55 to $62, was obtainable last month at $34 to $38. These figures certainly speak as conclusively as any facts that could be advanced, and they indicate the very remarkable falling off in prices during the year which just closed.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

A SHARP CONTEST IN THE LEGISLATURE—RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE DAWES AND HOAR PARTIES—PREFERENCES OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—As the time for voting for a successor to Senator Sumner approaches the opposition to the leading candidates before the Legislature develops, and to predict the result is altogether impossible. The two political parties have meetings for conference to-morrow night, and an effort will be made to put in nomination party candidates. In this the Democrats will find less difficulty than the Republicans. Many of the latter object to bind themselves to any nomination, and refuse to be controlled by the action of a majority of the members who may be present at the conference, if that majority should be of a different opinion from themselves. The anti-Dawes men are pushing Mr. Dawes in a sharp and savage manner. Yesterday copies of the North Adams *Transcript*, with an elaborate article recalling Mr. Dawes' connection with the Credit Mobilier frauds, were liberally circulated in the Legislature, and certainly had a damaging effect. The Hoar men are not able to count on a very strong following, but express their determination not to go for Dawes in any event. All sorts of rumors are current, one of which most heard is this. That the leaders of both the Dawes and Hoar factions have become convinced of the impossibility of carrying their favorites through, and talk of compromising on a third candidate. As third candidate, Judge Devens and ex-Gov. Bullock are spoken of more frequently than any one else. Some few expressions are heard for the re-election of Senator Washburn, who fills the unexpired term of Senator Sumner, but this rumor of the possible overthrow of two leading candidates must be, to say the least, premature. The fight will be fought out savagely between the two factions until it is demonstrated that neither can carry the election. The opposition to Mr. Dawes comes largely from the western part of the State. The familiar faces of many leading politicians in that section are seen about the State-house.

Among the candidates to be brought before the caucus of the Democrats are Judge Abbot, George M. Sterns, Charles Francis Adams, Col. Charles G. Greene, the venerable editor of the Boston *Post*, Gov. Gaston, and John Quincy Adams. The conferences to-morrow night are both private, but reports of the proceedings will undoubtedly be made public.

Notwithstanding the sharp opposition to Mr. Dawes, which has so suddenly developed such vigor, he will start better than he did in last year's contest. He undoubtedly leads Judge Hoar largely in the Republican vote in the Senate, and unless the signs are at fault he will lead him slightly among the Republicans in the House. The believers in the impossibility of the election of either of these two men are quietly working, some for Judge Devens and some for Ex-Gov. Bullock. The friends of the latter express considerable confidence in his ability to finally carry the election. It is thought that he may be able to break the ranks of the Democratic legion, who number in all one hundred members, and may be before the end masters of the situation.

LYNCH LAW IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17.—G. W. Ullery, whose arrest for a criminal assault on a little girl nine years old, near Urbana, Ohio, on Tuesday last, has been previously reported, was hanged this morning by a mob of about forty masked men, who went to the jail, captured and bound the guards, battered down the doors, took the prisoner out, and, after giving him a few minutes to pray, hanged him to a tree in front of the Court-house. A large crowd gathered on the scene, but the lynchers had posted a strong guard, and the feeble efforts made to interfere with them were unsuccessful. After all signs of life had ceased in the suspended man the lynchers quietly dispersed, but the body hung an hour before it was removed by the Coroner. Public opinion is decidedly in favor of the lynchers. The little girl is in a shocking condition, and, it is thought, cannot recover.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF NEW-MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—The consecration of Rev. F. W. Adams, Bishop elect of New-Mexico and Arizona, took place to-day at St. Paul's Church. The consecration ceremonies were performed by Right Rev. Bishop Greene, of Mississippi, who was assisted by Bishops Beck, of Georgia, and Wilmer, of Louisiana.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE KING TO ASSUME COMMAND OF THE NORTHERN ARMY—SALARIES OF THE CLERGY—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY TO BE MAINTAINED — PRESENTATION OF A CROWN TO THE KING.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—King Alfonso will assume chief command of the Army of the North. He will probably be accompanied to the headquarters of the army by Gen. Jovellar, the Minister of War.

Strenuous efforts are to be made for the relief of Pampeluna. A movement of troops with this object has already commenced.

The King has signed decrees relative to the salaries of the clergy, and declared that while giving support and respect to the Catholic clergy, he desires to firmly maintain religious liberty as it exists in the most civilized countries.

The subvention to the clergy has been raised from 3,500,000 to 41,000,000 pesetas.

The merchants of Madrid have presented a magnificent crown to the King.

THE REPORTED LANDING OF GERMAN TROOPS POSITIVELY DENIED—A CARLIST VERSION OF THE GUSTAV AFFAIR.

BAYONNE, Jan. 17.—The report that the German corvette Nautilus landed a party at Zeranz is pronounced to be false. The Carlists declare that they would vigorously resist such an attempt. They persistently deny that the Gustav was fired on, and assert that the crew thanked the Carlist officers for assistance rendered.

It is believed that the steps taken by Germany will lead to vigorous action on the part of the Spanish Navy against the Carlist position on the Guipuzcoan coast.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF A BONAPARTIST CANDIDATE TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The second election for member of Assembly in the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenees was held to-day. Partial returns give M. Cazeau, the Bonapartist candidate, 2,000 majority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE POPE—INCREASING SUBSERVIENCY OF THE CLERGY.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Gladstone has written an article on the speeches of Pope Pius IX., which appears in the *Quarterly Review*.

He sketches the history of the Pope's reign, points out the increased subserviency of the Roman Catholic clergy, and concludes that the mass of the British nation now repudiates the pretensions of the Papacy more eagerly and resolutely than it has done for many generations.

THE ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, Jan 18—5:30 A. M.—An official bulletin published in the morning papers announces that Prince Leopold, who was recovering from fever, has had an attack of hemorrhage, which has greatly weakened him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The building on the south-west corner of King and Church streets, Toronto, Ontario, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The two upper flats, occupied by the *Pure Gold* Printing Company, were completely gutted. The ground floor, occupied by the Isolated Risks Insurance Company, was considerably damaged. The adjoining building was also damaged.

During service in the Elmwood Congregational Church, in Providence, R. I., yesterday morning, fire broke out in the vestry below, caused by the overheating of the furna

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EXTANT ODES OF PINDAR. Translated into English, with an introduction and short notes, by ERNEST MYERS, M. A., Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

Mr. Myers mentions the difficulties of Pindar's language—meaning, we presume, his style—as one of the reasons why the extant works of the Theban lyric poet are not better known. We should be glad to see him more frequently mentioned than he is in the curricula of our universities, but it must be admitted at the same time that we question whether he would be popular or even very much appreciated. The reason is easily explained. It is only among advanced students, such as are so far advanced as to be able to enjoy the Greek for itself and not through the medium of a translation only, that the works of Pindar could be duly valued. Competent Greek scholars would receive an ample return for their trouble in a careful examination of the odes of the Bœotian poet. Competency in this case means, however, more than the facility for reading. It implies a ready knowledge of Hellenic mythology, customs, arts, and localities, without which the meaning will often be obscure and difficult to unravel. For this reason it is much to be wished that Mr. Myers had appended to his translation more copious notes. It may be said that perfect Greek scholars do not need those notes; and it is only such, or at any rate very advanced, scholars who would attempt to read Pindar. But, then, neither do such scholars want a translation. We take it that a translation is most valuable to those who, from careful study, have acquired a knowledge of and taste for the Greek, but who have not yet attained sufficient proficiency to read the odes without much difficulty. These, assuredly, would be glad to have all the information necessary to a correct understanding ready to their hand, and as Mr. Myers could readily have supplied it, we regret that he omitted the opportunity. The notes he has given are valuable, but very brief; and that is the only fault we find with his book. In other respects it merits our warm approval. It would have been more complete if it had contained the whole of the extant works—and we would suggest that another edition, where, too, some errata should be made good, might comprise them, even to the smallest fragment—but we do not quarrel with Mr. Myers on that account. He has given us the best translation we possess. We set little value on the older translations in verse, of which Mr. Cary's is, perhaps, the least faulty, and Turner's prose translation will not bear comparison with that under notice. Mr. Myers has, of course, followed the text of Bœkh, using, apparently, his own discretion where more than one reading came before him. He also candidly acknowledges difficulties which render a clear and satisfactory interpretation impossible. It will probably be remarked that he frequently renders the Greek dual with the English plural; but it appears to us that the idiom of the language renders that course perfectly justifiable. We are inclined to think that, except in junior classes, where the test is not to be thrown away, it might more generally be followed. The greater includes the less, and it might be allowed to do so in dealing with the Greek numbers, except where the duality requires emphasis. Mr. Myers has adhered very closely to the original text in every place where we have thus far been able to make a comparison. But his translation is forcible and idiomatic. He has not sacrificed power, or even refinement of style, in order to be literal; neither has he traveled away from the original in order to be readable. An ardent admirer of Pindar through all that has come down to us, he seems to have gone into the work that lay before him with hearty sympathy and good-will, and he has done it well. It is an excellent translation, and one that ought to exercise some influence in deservedly popularizing a writer that has hitherto been too little known.

BOSSUET AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES. By the author of "A Dominican Artist," "Life of St. Francis de Sales," &c. &c. London: RIVINGTONS. 1874.

Whether the history of the seventeenth century be regarded from the standpoint of religion or of politics it is equally remarkable. Within the limits of Christendom it must always have a special significance. The events that characterized it differed largely from those of the previous period, for they were wanting in much of its violence and turbulence, but they none the less exerted a marked influence upon the future, and in many particulars they present a curious parallel to the phase which public opinion upon religious questions has assumed at the present time. For this reason, chiefly, we are disposed to regard the volume before us with much satisfaction. Bossuet held a foremost position among the ecclesiastics, not only of France but of Europe at that time, and his career was marked not less by the liberality with which he treated the various questions that arose in disputation, than by his ability as a preacher and the consummate learning he displayed in the circle of theology.

It need not be questioned that his life is a valuable study now to all who take any active interest, whether as laymen or clergy, in the aspect of controversial religion, but we are inclined to think that the author of the present memoir has somewhat underestimated the sources of information already to hand respecting the subject of his writing. He seems to be under the impression that no popular life of Bossuet is in existence. It is true that there are two French works, one in twenty, and another in, we believe, nearly fifty volumes, which, if they are not popular as it is simply from their bulk, but they are very complete. They do not contain the annotations of Bossuet's secretary, the Abbé le Dieu, but these are to be found in a recent work by Guettée, and are readily available. A better apology for the production of the present volume would have been found in the desirability of giving to the public a good sketch of Bossuet's life in a condensed form. For such it really is, though we certainly cannot regard its pretensions so highly as to consider it as filling a place which has never before been occupied as a standard and fully complete biography.

Jacques Bénigne Bossuet was born at Dijon in 1627, of an old bourgeois family, several of whose members had long held prominent positions in public affairs. His education was early intrusted to the Society of Jesuits, and passages of Scripture were soon made familiar to him; but it was by an accident that he first became acquainted with the Bible in its integrity. The Book had been casually left open in one of the rooms, and it was thus that it fell into the hands of the young scholar, who derived his first enthusiasm for the sacred record from the prophecies of Isaiah. From that day the Bible was his constant companion, and his marvelous power of memory soon enabled him to know the text almost by heart. Descarte's philosophy was then beginning to be famous, and Bossuet studied it closely, fully recognizing at the same time the dangers that might arise from the system. "I foresee," he wrote to Père Lami, "a great warfare now rising up against the Church under the name of *Philosophie Cartésienne*. I foresee more than one heresy springing from out its bosom—from, to my mind, its misunderstood principles." Nevertheless he continued to study it most profoundly, acquiring also a thorough knowledge of Greek, and basing his studies of philosophy upon the revelations of the Scriptures. At the age of sixteen he maintained a "thesis of philosophy" before several of the most distinguished prelates of the time, and with so much success that his name at once became famous throughout France. He took his degree in 1648, delivering on the occasion, and before the Grand Condé, an oration which more than fulfilled all the promise of his earlier effort, and sealed his position in the estimate of the foremost theologians and statesmen.

Bossuet witnessed the funeral services of Richelieu and of Louis XIII., and these seem to have exercised a strong influence upon his mind, an influence which was further nourished and extended by a minute study of the works of St. Augustine, until in the year 1652 he took his doctor's degree, the ceremonies being completed in the Church of Notre Dame. The Latin discourse spoken before the Chancellor of the University on that occasion has been preserved by the Abbé Le Dieu, and is an excellent model of what such addresses should be. In the same year he received priest's orders, and immediately after proceeded to Metz. Here he resided for six years, and it was during that time that he entered upon the controversial career which occupied so much of his after life. Here it was that he published his first work—a refutation of a catechism put forward by Paul Ferry, who was at the head of the Protestant Church in Metz. One of the most weighty points upon which Bossuet was afterward destined to pronounce some important judgments was here touched upon—the doctrine of Papal infallibility. This short controversy had the effect of drawing the Protestant and Catholic prelates into more close friendships, and a few years later we find them working together to try and accomplish a reunion of the two branches of the Church; it was also remarkable as having been the means of effecting the conversion of many Jews who were at that time resident in Metz.

Bossuet's influence now rapidly increased; until, when the struggle between the Papacy and the Gallican Church became imminent, he was nominated to preach the opening sermon before the Church Assembly which was convened by Louis XIV. in 1681. The contest between this monarch and Pope Innocent XI. was caused chiefly by a dispute concerning the regalia, a certain right by which the Kings of France took possession of the revenues of vacant Sees and disposed of the benefices pertaining to them until such time as the newly appointed prelates had taken the oaths of fidelity and had been registered in the Chambres des Comptes de Paris. Some Sees were exempt from this. But in 1673 Louis XIV. put forth a declaration affirming the *droit de Régale* to be inalienable, and requiring all Bishops and Archbishops who had not taken the oaths of allegiance to do so within two months. The Bishops of Alet and Pamiers refused to do this. The King consequently nominated to benefices in their dioceses. They appealed to their Metropolitans. These supported the King, and from their decision the two Bishops appealed to the Holy See. The Pope sustained the Bishops and hurled the weapons of the Church at Louis. One of these was so offensive that the Assembly which was sitting at the time expressed to the King their extreme displeasure at the Pope's utterances. It was at the request of this Assembly of clergy that the King convened the Bishops, and the *proces verbal* bears the signature of Bossuet, who had just before been made Bishop of Meaux. His opening sermon was first read and approved by the Archbishops of Paris and Rheims, and by Louis himself, who ordered it to be printed. It was a bold attack on the Ultramontane doctrine of infallibility, and, writing to the Cardinal D'Estrées a few days after its delivery, Bossuet said: "It appears to me that nothing can be more offensive than the Ultramontane opinion, or more calculated to raise a great obstacle in the way of the conversion of heretic or infidel Kings. What sovereign power would subject itself to a master able to deprive him of his kingdom by a decree?" The Assembly settled the question of the regalia with the aid of mutual concessions and in a manner which worked well afterward. Pope Innocent was furious, scolded the Bishops as though he were dealing with a set of rebellious school-boys, and declared all the proceedings of the Assembly to be void. This the Assembly would not submit to. It maintained its own dignity, and presently the famous *Four Articles* drawn up by Bossuet were proclaimed as defining the position of the Gallican Church in its relations to the Papacy. In these the doctrine of infallibility is emphatically denied, and the judgment of the Pope, even in matters of faith, is declared not to be unalterable except with the consent of the Church.

In the course of his examination of the Protestant faith Bossuet was struck with the differences of opinion that prevailed—"the contradictions, confusions, incoherent chaos of the Protestant confessions of faith, one controverting and repudiating another, here affirming what there was denied"—and hence he formed the idea which ultimately gave to theological literature one of the most powerful works of that period, the *Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*. It is worth while to give the outline of this work, which is furnished by the author of the book before us. He says—and this will mark his own sentiments likewise:

"The outbreak of Puritanism, which flooded England with misery and sin, arose, in a great measure, from the pernicious heresies of Calvin, and, as it has been said, his disciples, in their fanatical dread of superstition, put their fellow men to death and murdered their King, for the sake of trivial differnces of rites and ceremonies. Hitherto, such controversy as had been published was chiefly confined to details of doctrine or practice. Bossuet himself in his earlier writings had done little but answer doubts and objections raised by Protestants. He had studiously avoided attack or provocation. But meanwhile prejudice grew and throve. The greater number of Protestants were ignorant of the real history of their schisms. * * * In the *Variations*, Bossuet goes through the varying doctrinal phases of the first reformers—Luther, Melanchthon, Buch, Calvin, &c.—their self-contradictions concerning justification by faith; concerning the real presence, vigorously maintained by Luther, denied by Zwinglius, with Melanchthon adhering first to one and then to another; he sums up the labors of Buch, that 'great architect of theological subtelties,' who was perpetually drawing up confessions of faith capable of endless interpretations. So, too, with the four editions of the Confessions of Augsburg, all pronounced authentic, all at variance—whether of which was actually presented to Charles V. being still unknown. The bitterness between Lutherans and Calvinists is brought out, the contests between the Sacramentarians, and both Lutherans and Zwinglians; and the fifth book—of which Melanchthon is the chief subject, for whom Bossuet has a very evident *tendresse*—is especially interesting. The ninth book contains a masterly summary of Calvin's history. So, too, the account of Albigeois and Vaudois, given in the eleventh book, is, perhaps, more instructive than any work extant on the same subject. The books which treat of the English Church and its share in the Reformation, of course, take a very different stand-point from those which face the Protestant question; but with Bishop Burnet for his chief authority, and with the recent miseries of England political and religious yet present to his memory, Bossuet sees some matters in a form which it is not too venturesome to say he would alter now; while he gives the Church of England credit, practically, for holding true doctrine, and brings her mistakes and errors mainly to a political question. Bossuet markedly speaks of Anglicans as *priests* in opposition to Protestant ministers."

In the hot controversial time that succeeded to this nothing stands out more prominently in the part taken by Bossuet than his extreme mildness, liberality, and charity toward those who differed from him. His part now was full of activity and power, and while exerting himself strongly in defence of the church of which he was a member, he sustained his opposition to the extreme pretensions of the head of that church and gathered around himself a large circle of admirers and friends from even the Protestants themselves. If his opposition to Fénelon, which he afterward waged with unaccustomed energy, had been conducted in the same spirit, there would not have remained the faintest cloud upon his reputation as a controversialist. But this was not the case, and although we see nothing which would have attracted notice in any other theologian of the time, it is none the less a very obvious truth that in dealing with Fénelon—who, by the way, in some respects very much resembled his opponent—Bossuet appears in a far less favorable light. It was not until he had secured the condemnation of the Archbishop of Cambrai and witnessed his submission, that Bossuet recovered his former character. But the fact is a blot upon his career, and it is deepened by the further recollection that, notwithstanding Fénelon's amiable treatment of his great opponent, Bossuet never consented to a renewal of their old-time friendship.

Throughout a long period of his life, dating probably from the time during which he fulfilled his priestly duties at Metz, Bossuet entertained the idea that a reunion of the Protestant and Catholic Churches was possible. Writing to Dom Mabillon, the Benedictine, he speaks favorably of the English Apostolical succession, and then says: "It seems to me that there is one thing which would greatly promote reunion with England and Germany, that is the restoration of the cup. It was restored in Austria and Bavaria by Pius IV., but the remedy had no great effect. Men's minds were too much excited. But the same thing conceded at a more propitious time would be more successful." Mabillon answered that the King of England had better "*demander la chose.*" Subsequently a project of reunion was drawn up by Molanus, and translated by Bossuet, who fully indorsed the six points contained in them. For further information upon this, which is full of interest at the present time, we must refer the reader to the work under notice, where the matter is very succinctly and clearly treated.

Bossuet was present at the death-bed of that Duchess of Orleans, the unfortunate daughter of Charles I., whose husband was the ancestor of the present House of Orleans. He also delivered the funeral oration at the obsequies of Henrietta Maria, and it has always been regarded as a masterpiece of its kind, and probably the finest of all Bossuet's similar efforts. Chateaubriand says: "L'oraison de la Reine d'Angleterre est un chef-d'œuvre de style et un modèle d'écrit philosophque et politique." But highly as his funeral orations have always been estimated, his sermons have attained an equally high celebrity. Concerning his style of preaching, his manner of preparing his sermons and addresses, and various interesting details of that kind, we must be content to refer the reader once more to this biography, which is complete in all that is necessary to convey a uniform history of the time and of the character of the subject of the memoir. It will not be necessary to enter further, in this place, either into the life of Bossuet himself, or into the substance and style of the book. The author evinces a marked sympathy with the matter in hand—not only with the man, for whom he shows a qualified admiration, but for the incidents which more immediately surrounded the actors of the seventeenth century, and his style accordingly is warm and appreciative.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. New-York: J. B. FORD & Co. 1875.

In our estimate of this little work we have to be guided by the words on the dedication page, from which it appears to have been written by a parent for the benefit of a son, as holding up to him a picture of the life of one whose name, the author thinks, is for all time to remain a synonym for every manly virtue. Regarded simply as a history, it would not stand the test of criticism. It contains much that is not strictly relevant, but put in apparently for effect; and, on the other hand, it presents nothing that is new. The style is very florid, but will be well appreciated by the casual reader. If we were called upon to apply to it the severer rules which are necessary in books of purely historical pretensions, we should have to dwell upon these features at length, as well as to notice sundry omissions that are observable in it. But for the reason given, a milder course will suffice, and thus a very favorable judgment becomes possible. It is well adapted to the purpose intended. The character of Sir Philip Sidney is one that may justly be put forward as a guidance, if not for imitation. For the times are changed—a fact which probably induced the author to follow Zouch rather than Godwin in the opinion of Sidney's poetical addresses to the Lady Devereux. Still, his was a character which may advantageously be held before the youth of the present day as an example of much refinement and nobility and a marked development of the manly virtues. The author, treating it in this light, has produced a book which will afford a pleasant and profitable hour's recreation; and if followed out in all its incidental historical references it can be made equally instructive in many directions outside of the immediate biographical limits. It is well deserving a place in every family.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT THIS PORT IN 1874—THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS.

The following statement shows the number of American and foreign vessels, their tonnage and crews, which entered into and cleared from the District of New-York, from and to foreign countries, during the year 1874; also the number and particulars of the vessels engaged in the coast-wise trade during the same period:

	American Vessels Entered.			American Vessels Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Jan.....	131	62,342	1,792	171	80,359	2,201
Feb.....	150	85,113	2,244	130	64,678	1,870
March..	252	113,193	2,980	188	88,206	2,447
April..	273	124,509	3,324	192	91,874	2,469
May....	287	125,833	3,426	186	75,791	2,292
June....	339	125,157	3,457	174	91,899	2,454
July....	168	86,070	2,475	149	81,979	2,126
Aug....	148	78,168	1,988	119	70,858	1,921
Sept....	149	79,617	2,121	100	52,109	1,495
Oct.....	126	65,551	1,845	119	66,753	2,019
Nov.....	143	83,430	2,315	109	56,352	1,636
Dec.....	142	64,905	1,884	182	85,066	2,268
Total..	2,309	1,095,978	29,851	1,799	905,854	25,158

	Foreign Vessels Entered.			Foreign Vessels Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Jan.....	269	268,898	7,878	209	206,448	8,463
Feb.....	211	243,688	6,922	214	247,191	7,218
March...	310	289,877	8,437	248	253,467	7,467
April....	404	349,732	10,397	352	336,383	9,036
May.....	421	362,583	10,687	398	359,100	10,504
June.....	489	415,412	12,325	506	424,631	12,263
July.....	398	353,388	10,805	450	385,523	11,343
August..	399	380,836	11,228	373	353,170	10,535
Sept....	356	353,567	10,624	335	334,389	10,005
October.	267	292,050	8,784	334	344,241	10,373
Nov.....	214	232,159	6,822	256	248,633	7,276
Dec.....	201	237,468	6,870	210	253,215	7,488
Total..	3,939	3,779,568	111,839	3,935	3,833,393	111,970

	Coastwise Arrivals.			Coastwise Clearances.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Jan.....	176	125,779	3,409	295	191,258	4,820
Feb.....	145	133,105	2,818	223	161,818	3,839
March..	200	148,310	3,418	312	167,636	4,012
April..	193	136,577	3,003	379	180,029	4,464
May....	247	144,902	3,338	421	191,902	4,882
June....	222	148,301	3,441	396	185,785	4,596
July....	202	140,966	3,471	356	173,136	4,308
August..	214	151,236	3,482	342	178,231	4,261
Sept....	232	147,889	3,439	395	214,125	5,320
Oct.....	269	180,649	4,190	402	236,767	5,748
Nov.....	219	175,616	4,022	344	193,468	4,697
Dec.....	219	161,463	3,745	351	212,757	5,018
Total..	2,538	1,793,793	41,836	4,216	2,289,012	55,865

A NOVEL SOURCE OF REVENUE.

Some of the English farmers are reaping a rich harvest from the unusual frosts that have prevailed. They have adopted the plan of flooding their fields, which, when frozen over, supply safe places for skating, and the idea has been largely encouraged.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER'S MORNING SERMON.

THE PRESENT AND BIBLE SYSTEMS OF THEOLOGICAL TRAINING—THE MODE IN PRACTICE HAS LED TO MANY EXISTING DIFFERENCES—THE CHIEF IDEA OF THE APOSTLES TO BUILD UP THE INWARD MAN.

Though the weather was extremely cold yesterday morning the public interest evinced in Mr. Beecher's discourses was sufficient to attract a crowded congregation to Plymouth Church. Long before the hour named for commencing the services every part of the building was occupied, and those who came in afterward were glad to find standing-room along the aisles. Large numbers were obliged to return home for want of sufficient accommodation in the church. The correspondents of several foreign journals were in attendance, having received instructions to forward sketches of the Pastor of Plymouth Church and its surroundings. Promptly at 10:30 A. M. Mr. Beecher entered the church and took his seat on the rear part of the platform, and taking up the notices laid upon the small table on his left, commenced to read them over without seeming to notice the vast audience before him.

After glancing through the notices he took up the hymn book and commenced turning over the leaves to make the selections for the service. After a short pause, during which a breathless silence pervaded the church, the organ began to give out its rich melody, and Mr. Beecher evidently felt more at ease. The choir then sung the chorus "Not unto us, O Lord," and while the flood of melody was poured through the sacred edifice, Mr. Beecher glanced round the church.

After the choir had finished he advanced to the front of the platform and offered prayer as follows: Let us look to God for a blessing. Thou hast opened the door of the morning and of the sanctuary of our God, and by that voice which opened the door of the grave itself, grant that our hearts may be opened before Thee this morning; that whatever is dead may come to a life of goodness; that whatever is dormant may spring up to grow. Grant that Thine own presence shining in may change the sad to cheerfulness, and sorrow to gladness, and grant that we may rise up new and renewed men in Christ Jesus. Be pleased to grant thy blessing upon all the exercises, both of devotion and instruction this day.

He then read the First Epistle of St. Peter as the Scriptural lesson, with much emphasis, especially the words, "For all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man is as the flower of grass." At the conclusion of the lesson he called on the congregation to sing the 104th hymn, when the entire audience rose, and nearly three thousand voices mingled together in the opening verse:

"Stand up and bless the Lord,
Ye people of His choice,
Stand up and bless the Lord your God,
With heart and soul and voice."

Mr. Beecher then offered prayer a second time, during which he besought God that He would manifest Himself to all; that whatever might be the exigencies of their life, they might be conscious of Divine aid. Hymn No. 1,372 was then sung, after which he announced that a collection would be taken up, which would be deposited in the hands of the women of the church who devote their time to the purpose of providing clothing for the poor of the district, and who have also sent out large quantities of clothing to the Kansas sufferers.

Mr. Beecher then took his text from Second Peter, i., 2 to 11 inclusive: "Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus, our Lord."

He said: Here, then, is a theological school, and it is a matter of more than curiosity to know what it is that the Apostle in this way sums up as an oracle of knowledge. We know very well what is the curriculum in our theological schools to-day. We know that men are taught of the existence and attributes of God; of a revelation from the Old and New Testament in which the character of God is disclosed in them; and of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; the divinity of Christ; the possibility and the end of regeneration; the conversion and death of Christ the atonement by which man should be forgiven and saved; a life of sanctification; a triumphant death and a glorious immortality to the righteous and dark death and future punishment to the wicked. Now, in this round of discussions which goes on in our theological seminaries, which has been bound up in vast tomes of divinity, we have what may be called a Christian idea, that is to say, it is religion turned into an intellectual form, presented in its intellectual development and connection. It is turned into ideas, and these are connected so that their relations one to another are shown, but the whole system of Christianity as it is laid down in books of divinity, and as it is taught in the schools of Christianity, is Grecianized Christianity.

Now, the question returns, was this the method in which the Saviour taught? Did He undertake to unfold in the intellectual and philosophical school the whole nature of mind and moral government, the theory of duty and of love? Was this the method of the New Testament, and is it the method of a philosophy founded upon the notion that has prevailed during the last century, that there are two great schools of knowledge, the outward and the inward. We are all aware that so far as the globe is concerned, its quantities, qualities, and its matter were dependent primarily upon observation, or that part of our reason which discerns their relationship. When these facts have been collected we reason upon them, and all the knowledge we receive is simply the result of these facts, and no man should undervalue philosophy. For, if a man reflects for one single moment, he shall see that there is a much higher philosophy—a truth that the ear cannot hear, and no one of the senses can appreciate. For example, if a man brings to me a picture, I see in frame, a canvas, and the coloring; and there exists, in contemplation of that picture, a state of enthusiasm, of exquisite sense, that is presented to me and that don't exist in the picture. There is a fact in it; but then there are states of mind in me that are just as much facts. There are emotions classed under the general head of beauty-perceiving emotions of the mind.

Now, I ask you, is the sense I have of color, my rapturous joy in beholding that picture, a fact, or is it not a fact? My sense of pleasure, which I derive from the harmony of groupings of color, is that a fact? It comes from, that is to say it arises from, the presence of that picture; but is that in the picture? Is not my feeling a fact? When we say it is a matter of mental we are apt to say "Oh, that is certain; I see it." But when you rise above matter into the soul, with its sense of good, and it acts, is the soul action less a fact than that matter action? Is the inside man less a reality than the outside world which it discerns? Are there not facts, higher organizations of imagination and of thought, part of reason, which take cognizance of these states?

We find that the teaching of theology to a large extent has been to take the inward consciousness of men by those truths which are expressed by symbols of words. It is an attempt to take these and present them in an intellectual form, and it is this which has characterized the theological teaching from the Greek mind. Now, I do not condemn it, nor do I say it is useless, but I do say that this mode of representing truth systematically and almost exclusively has led many away from the reality of the Bible, and has been the cause of many of those differences which do not exist in the Bible. They have been errors on the whole with the dogma and doctrines of different parties in the world in relation to which they were, but more useful than they are to-day. If you will take the passage I have read to you, I think you will see that when the Apostles went out to preach the Gospel, the primary end and drift and breadth and scope of their teaching lay in this: An attempt to develop in the souls of men certain emotions and moral states; to give them persuasions in the Christian disposition; to build up the inside man according to the highest idea, and then let that development be the source of all their actions; and they give to men a very different feeling from what the theologian of to-day does. We come to interpret the nature of moral government, and the nature of the Scriptures, but when the Apostles came, they came with a power and purpose and influence, by which to stir up the highest influences in the human soul, and out of that was to flow eternal life.

Now it is very true that if I were to open an architectural school I should teach the nature of stones—sandstone, granite, and marble, and various other sorts—and of timber—oak, pine, elm, and what not; and the nature of metals—iron, copper, and lead. But a man might know all these things and never be an architect. They are quite necessary, but subordinate. These are all elemental, and quite necessary, but to know how to build a house, that should be comfortable within and comely without requires a knowledge of much more. The Apostles were all the time thinking of the soul-house, "Know ye not that ye are temples of the living God?" This idea of building up the inward man runs all the way through their discourses. In this passage you will see what the Apostle Peter felt to be the essential elements. "Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God, and of Jesus, our Lord." There is the climax to bring men into that state in which they may be said to be united with the divine nature. As Mr. Darwin, if he were a believer as I am, would say men are born into this world as animals, and the most powerful influences are the passions, and grace and religion were to develop the godlier element out of this lower element. The escape from the animal life is the entrance to this higher life. Speculative reason can never determine the truths of the Gospel of Christ. Mere philosophical reason can never determine them. The word of God is the best word. God could give to men by which to establish manhood in men. It is the best means of raising men out of their animal lusts into the divine nature. Now let a man that wants to be a man take out what he pleases of let him reject Genesis, let him reject Exodus and Leviticus, and let him dismiss Numbers and Deuteronomy, the First and Second of Samuel, the First and Second of Kings—let him dismiss all these, but let him say, that as the hart panteth after the water brooks, so does he for the knowledge of the truth. And, after all, no man will say that the Bible is not worth more to him than all the books on the globe. The mistake that has been made about the Bible is to suppose that it was an encyclopedia, and that it teaches all manner of subjects. But if you want to know how to be virtuous, not with that virtue which is of a marketable quality; if you want to know how to have love that never ends, a mortality assured; if you desire to feel that you are not a grain that moves about at every wind, but a part of God and stand in His immutability; if you want to feel true joy, that self-denial that lifts man above animals and makes heroes of them—yea, heroes of the kitchen, of the parlor, in the Senate or the field—go to the word of God and where can you find such inspirations as you find here. You may prove its dates false but you never can prove that it is not a book that brings the food of God to men in their aspirations and longings.

At the conclusion of the sermon the congregation rose and sang hymn No. 1,372, commencing as follows:

"Joyfully, joyfully, onward I move,
Bound to the land of bright spirits above."

JEWELRY THIEVES CAPTURED.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN BUFFALO—RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

From the Buffalo Commercial, Jan. 15.

On the 2d of October last a man traveling as agent for the jewelry firm of William Steinheur & Co., of New-York, was robbed at Poughkeepsie of samples of the goods he was selling to the value of five thousand dollars. The agent was doing business with the proprietor of a jewelry store at Poughkeepsie, and, while talking, allowed the satchel containing his samples to remain beside him on the floor. Some adroit sneak-thief, who is supposed to have been following the agent, without being observed, picked up the satchel and walked off with it, leaving one of similar appearance in its place. The theft was not discovered until some time after, when the agent was about to open and exhibit his wares. Notice of the robbery was sent to the Police of New-York and other cities, but for some unexplained reason, no communication was had with the authorities of Buffalo. Notwithstanding this, however, the officers here became posted concerning the robbery and the suspected robber, and kept a sharp lookout. Detectives Shepard and Mack had the case in hand, and soon became satisfied as to the identity of the person wanted, but of whom they had but a vague description. While these two officers were hunting about for their man, they left information and particulars of his supposed appearance, &c., with Special John O'Donnell, on duty at the Central Railroad depot, and on Tuesday last, that officer saw at the depot, and took into custody, the individual so much sought after. He was taken to the office of the Superintendent, where he gave his name as Harry Nelson. In his possession were found various articles of jewelry, valued in all at something over $200.

News of the arrest was telegraphed Mr. Steinheur, and that gentleman arrived in the city yesterday. Upon being shown the property found upon Nelson he identified it as a portion of that stolen from his agent at Poughkeepsie. The prisoner was particularly uncommunicative in regard to the theft, and would give the officers no information. He is quite young and says he is a New-York boy and once belonged to the Broadway squad of boot-blacks. He will be handed over to the authorities of Poughkeepsie and taken back there for trial.

Superintendent Byrne last evening received a telegram in regard to Nelson, it being suspected that he might be the party who recently committed a heavy robbery of jewelry in Troy, of which the *Times* of yesterday gives the following account:

"About two weeks ago a young man entered the jewelry store of T. S. Miller, No. 335 Broadway, and asked to see a ring. He was shown a number, but left without purchasing. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon he returned with a friend and offered Mr. Miller $35 for one ring which he had shown him in the morning. The sale was not effected. Mr. Miller and his clerk busily engaged showing goods for a few minutes, and then again left the store without purchasing. At night, when Mr. Miller went to lock the trays of rings in the safe, one tray was missing, and he at once concluded that it had been taken by the strangers. This was conclusively proved by the fact that the empty tray was found the next morning on Fourth street, near Broadway, by a lady, who returned it to Mr. Miller. The detectives were notified, but have kept the matter quiet in hopes of catching the thieves or recovering some of the property."

Our reporter saw Col. Byrne, and learned from him that some of the articles found on Nelson were among those stolen at Troy. It may be considered granted, therefore, that Nelson committed both robberies—that at Troy as well as that at Poughkeepsie.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Diehl arrested and took to Police Head-quarters a man who gave his name as Samuel Kahns, and a woman claiming to be his wife, on suspicion of being dishonest characters. The detective had watched the manœuvres of the couple for some time, and finally became convinced that his suspicions were correct. Kahns was searched at the office of the Superintendent, and upon his person was found a quantity of jewelry, consisting of rings, lockets, &c. There were also found upon him a large number of keys, several new Russia-leather pocket-books, &c. On being questioned Kahns said he was selling goods for a firm in New-York, and had been traveling about the country. He gave the name of the man for whom he said he was selling, and asked that he be referred to. Superintendent Byrne telegraphed to Superintendent Walling, of New-York, and in due time received an answer which stated that the man referred to was a suspicious character himself, and denied all knowledge of Kahns. The prisoner, while protesting his innocence, gave a very mixed account of himself and his doings, and Col. Byrne decided to hold both him and his wife, the latter, by the way, being a young, petite, and very pretty woman. The wisdom of Col. Byrne's action was demonstrated this morning, when upon inquiry, it was ascertained that one of the lockets found upon Kahn, with another he had disposed of, had been stolen quite recently from the store of Mr. Junius Walker, in this city. On searching the baggage of the couple at the hotel where they stopped, some new boots, an opera-glass, &c., were found, and taken possession of by the Police. When Superintendent Byrne told Kahn what had been discovered about him, and asked him what he had to say for himself, he answered that he should "decline saying anything."

MURDER IN TEXAS.

THE RESULT OF AN ELOPEMENT—A BRIDEGROOM SHOT TO DEATH BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

A telegram from Jewett, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, dated Jan. 11., says: "A terrible and unprovoked murder was committed about six miles north of this place early this morning. A young man named L. Bradley was shot and almost instantly killed by P. H. Thomas. The facts of the case, as far as we can learn, are, that Bradley had been for some time paying attention to Miss Dora, the daughter of Thomas, apparently with the consent of the father, or at least no disaffection on his part till a short time ago, when Bradley asked Thomas' consent to marry his daughter, which he positively refused. The daughter being of age, and of a different mind, the couple escaped last night, and were married by Esquire Davis, of this precinct. They then went to the house of a mutual friend and a relation of the bride, named George Head and passed the night there. Early this morning Thomas, missing his daughter, surmised what had taken place, left the house in search of the pair, bearing with him a double-barreled shot-gun, stopping at several places to procure some buck-shot, for the purpose, as he said, of shooting a 'dog with.' After procuring the shot, and avowing the purpose for which they were to be used, and being implored not to do anything of the kind, he followed the bride and her unfortunate husband to the residence of Head, and entering he leveled his gun at Mr. Head, commanding him to reveal the whereabouts of the couple. Mr. Head could do nothing but tell him they were in the next room. In the meantime Bradley and his wife had seen her father approaching, and, fearful that a difficulty would result if they met, Bradley promised his wife that he would not injure her father. Then, hearing his command to Head, and his threat to shoot him if he didn't obey, they became alarmed at the state of things, and Bradley, deciding to avoid a meeting, left by a door leading into the garden, leaving behind him a double-barreled gun, which he knew was loaded. Thomas at this moment entered the room which Bradley had just left, and seeing Bradley through a window, started in pursuit. Reaching the door when Bradley was within ten paces of the garden gate, and about the same distance from him, he discharged one barrel, the charge striking his victim in the head, and almost immediately fired the second time, the charge striking him in the side. Bradley fell, then arose, and staggered to the gate, where he stood a moment, then fell to the ground a corpse. Thomas rode off home, and from thence started to escape, declaring he would not be taken alive. As soon as possible a party started in pursuit."

A SORRY JOKE.

THE CASE OF CAPT. LOWRY, OF THE NAVY—THE "FACETIOUS PRACTICE" THAT HAS RESULTED IN HIS INJURY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 12.

Shortly after the United States fleet invested New-Orleans, there came to our office a very clever imitation of a newspaper, with heading, column rules, date, &c., all complete, and full of remarkably bright paragraphs, reports, and the usual newspaper miscellany. It was called the *Canadaigua Herald*, purported to come from the war-ship of that name, and, rather to humor the pleasant conceit of people toward whom we felt kindly despite their mission here, we acknowledged the receipt of the exchange, and made one or two extracts from its columns. Subsequently we received, at different times, three or four articles, written in the form of ordinary communications, but always with the note from the *Canadaigua Herald* of ——, (giving the date.) And these articles, with perhaps one exception, we copied in the *Picayune*, giving credit after the facetious practice originally adopted.

At that time we had no knowledge as to authorship of these fugitive articles, credited to a paper which did not exist. They were so clever, though; so bright, so palpably the product of a mind which had been nourished in the atmosphere of the academy that, without being conscious of any process of reasoning in the matter, we assumed that they were written by some of the officers of the ship to beguile the monotony of a long blockade; and we don't mind confessing that we thought it a pity so much intellectual culture and literary ability should be frittered away in a career of gun-swabbing and deck-tramping. And this impression, we are sure, was popularly accepted whenever the *Picayune* bore these reprints from that metaphorical journal, the *Canadaigua Herald*. Certainly it was accepted by the *Republican*, and made the basis of some very impertinent strictures on the commander of the ship; it was also accepted by the *Times* and made the basis of some very sensible remarks as to the rights of military officers to the free exercise of their intelligence and the untrammeled enjoyment of their opinions. Perhaps it would always have remained a fixed conviction wherever the subject was considered, had not the retirement of Capt. Lowry from the command of the Canandaigua, and the supposed connection of the two circumstances led to an inquiry and to consequent developments.

acquainted with the character and position of the parish.

The following are the church officers for the current year:

Rector—Rev. Henry C. Potter.

Assistant Minister—Rev. William Kirkus.

Wardens—Messrs. Benjamin Aymar and Adam Norrie.

Vestrymen—Hon. M. Ulshoeffer, Mr. Benjamin B. Sherman, Mr. Hugh Auchincloss, Mr. Charles G. Landon, Mr. Lloyd W. Wells, Mr. L. P. Morton, Mr. Alfred Schermerhorn, Mr. Stephen C. Williams.

REV HENRY C. POTTER.

The present Rector of Grace Church graduated at the Virginia Theological Seminary, in May, 1857, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, in the same year. Twelve months later he was admitted to the priesthood, at the hands of Bishop Bowman. His first parish was Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Penn., where he remained for two years. While here, he received a call from St. John's Church, Troy, N. Y., which he accepted. In 1862 he was offered the Presidency of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, but declined. He was afterward called to several parishes, including St. Paul's, Albany; St. Luke's, Rochester; and Christ Church, Cincinnati; all of which he likewise declined. In 1866 he was elected Assistant Minister on the Green Foundation) of Trinity Church, Boston, in which capacity he officiated during the next two years. On the death of Dr. Tayler, he was invited to the Rectorship of Grace Church. Dr. Potter has, for a number of years, held the responsible position of Secretary to the House of Bishops.

"A PECULIAR PEOPLE."

"A peculiar people, zealous of good works."—St. Paul's Epistle to Titus, ii., 14.

This, says St. Paul, was the object of the cross—*i. e.*, of the sufferings, the sacrifice of Christ. He "gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works."

The language starts us upon a very interesting and eminently practical inquiry. What is it to be a "peculiar people?" What are the marks, the notes, the characteristics by which such a people ought to be known and recognized?

A recent writer in another hemisphere has undertaken to answer that question for us in a very clear and thoroughly unmistakeable way. He declares that the "peculiar people" to whom the Apostle here refers, the people who claim Christ as their Master and His law as their rule of life, are to be known supremely, if not exclusively, by their asceticism. I use the word because this author himself uses it, and because there is no other which at once so clearly and so compactly expresses his meaning.

Now, "asceticism" and "an ascetic" are easily definable terms. An ascetic is one who believes that life, as you and I now live it, is simply all wrong. There is not an instinct in our natures, there is not a pleasure in our social or domestic lives, that is not, to his eye, absolutely and intrinsically evil. Not merely wealth and the manifold refinements that money or art or taste can procure, but appetizing food and warm clothing and a cheerful home are all equally evil and debasing. The only truly religious life is the life which sees in every one of these things a pitfall and a snare. To be a Christian disciple is to deny every instinct of companionship, every sense of the beautiful, every qualification of taste. It is to "come out of the world, to be utterly opposed to it, and to take care." I quote the words of the author to whom I have just referred, "that it be utterly opposed to you." "The text of the New Testament enjoins one leading principle which no child can misunderstand, and that principle is the downright, literal renunciation of this present world." Christ was at war with the world of His time. He hated it and denounced it. He lived a recluse, and the example which He set men are bound, in every minutest detail, to follow, with literal and microscopic exactness.

This is the theory of asceticism, and it is at once a curious and a painful fact that at this day an intelligent man can sit down and write a book for the simple purpose of proving that, if modern Christianity does not resemble this, (as, thank God! it most certainly does not,) then it is no better, to use the writer's own phrase, than "a civilized heathenism." I say a curious and a painful fact, for, though the critic to whom I have referred does not appear to be aware of it, the ascetic theory of religion is the one theory that, of all other religious theories, has been thoroughly tried and tested. Any school-boy who chooses may trace its history, from its rise, in the fourth century, on through ages of deepening darkness, ignorance, vice and corruption, until its follies and falsehoods touched their climax at the dawn of the English Reformation. And if that history has any meaning whatever, if, running through its checkered pages, there is any one clear and steadily accumulating moral to be traced, it is this: That the man who undertakes to reverse or improve upon Christ's purpose and plan for His own disciples, as that purpose is revealed in the prayer, "I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them in the world," so as to make it read as if it was the purpose of His religion to isolate men from the world and to hedge them away from its contact, is doomed to bitterest failure and economy for himself and uttermost harm and ruin to his fellows. The culmination of asceticism was the life of St. Simon Stylites; and if climbing the top of a pillar sixty feet high and spending one's life there—for it early life of isolation and devotion in any sense like it is the Christian religion, then is that religion to-day an anachronism and its existence a myth!

But such is not the religion of Christ, nor is that religion anything like the theory of asceticism. It is true that Christ has not a little to say of the spirit of renunciation and of a willingness to leave all, if need be, and follow Him. How could it be otherwise? His religion demanded then, even as it demands to-day, the first, the supreme place. Unless you can give Christ that, He does not want your love and He will not accept your homage. If you would fain count Him in as a decorous appendage to your life, then He utterly rejects your patronage and simply disowns you as His disciple. But what has all this to do with the matter of an ascetic life? If the Christian life is meant to be simply and supremely a life of persistent self-mortification; if its substance and essence consist in physical separation from home, in physical privation, in a steadfast and unfailing refusal of all the courtesies and kindnesses, the joys and fellowships of social and domestic life, is it not surprising that we cannot find one trace of such a life—no, not one trace of it—in the life of Christ Himself? It is easy enough to wrench fragmentary utterances from their connections and to force upon them a meaning which is utterly and obviously foreign to their general drift and scope; all such *dicecta membra* are at once met and answered by the single Apostolic principle that "the *letter* killeth," and that it is "the Spirit that giveth life." We are, in other words, to read the language of Christ, not to see what we can torture out of its *words*, but rather and supremely what we can gather from its *Spirit*.

But be the words what they might; how is it that we usually judge men? Is it not, most of all, not by their words, but by their deeds? Very well, then; here is this being who was, we are told, the founder of a religion of asceticism. What, now, is the history of His every first miracle? We have just read it in this morning's Gospel. He turns some water at a wedding into wine. [illegible] we read, and at a wedding! But on the ascetic theory there ought to have been no wine—nay, there ought to have been no wedding. If Christ appeared as He came to all, He ought to have appeared as did His forerunner, John the Baptist, in coarse raiment and with warning cry. But, as we know, the contrast between His ministry and John's, nay, between His habits of life and John's, was so marked that the men to whom John's austerity seemed madness, found in Jesus nothing to cavil at in any way of living. Behold, a gentle, unpretentious man and a wine-bibber," a person of coarse habits and fond of low company, a friend of publicans and sinners."

It is true that Christ indicated the ministry of John and declared it to have a place in the economy of Christian truth and the Christian Church. It is true that He imitated John's lonely life and austere denials for a period Himself, and so girded Himself for the task that lay before Him. It is equally true that the element of discipline—of even military discipline—of these unruly natures of ours is an imperative ingredient in every genuine Christian life. And it is most of all true that such is the case with which the spiritual is mastered by the sensuous, and the unseen overlaid and shut out by the seen; that religion repeatedly needs a sharp, personal, searching cry, like John the Baptist's, to recall it to itself, and a life like John the Baptist's to enforce that cry.

But if such a life is the final aim of the New Testament, then it is certainly surprising that we cannot find one trace of it in the example of Christ, nor in the ministries of His Apostles. Christ's error, if we may accept the judgment of the critics of his own time, seems to have been that He lived too much in the world, and accepted too readily the hospitalities of his countrymen. Nay, he seems to have estimated social life so seriously as to have been willing to give directions about the rules of good breeding at a feast. It is true that He speaks of Himself as homeless and homeless, but we know, as a fact, that when Jerusalem would not offer Him a shelter, He went out night after night and found one, not in caves and deserts, but in the home of Mary and of Martha and of Lazarus. Do you suppose that no loving assiduity ministered to His wants, as evening after evening He returned to that lowly home at Bethany? Or, do you suppose that the tender care that offered itself to His human necessities was spurned as a snare, and thrust from Him as a temptation? Do you suppose that He who, when He was unhungered, instead of enduring with ascetic indifference the pangs of want, said to His disciples, "Children, have ye any meat?" despised the refreshment and rebuffed the hospitalities of those sisters and of that brother who so loved Him? And if Christ was no ascetic, as little were the men who followed His footsteps and founded His church. There is one of them who has a good deal to say on more than one occasion of the hardships which he endured and of the privations which he suffered. But was St. Paul a hermit or an ascetic? Verily, he did crowd his life very full of all sort of self-denials, of broken ties and partings from friends, and of wrongs from ignorant or prejudiced opponents; but these things are simply incidental to a life crowded full of work, and when he alludes to them it is plain that no does so simply to demonstrate that he was no idler nor pretender, but that he had vindicated the genuineness of his apostleship by the cost and fidelity with which he had done an apostle's work. But take an incident in his life, which, if he had been an ascetic in his theory of religion, would have given him a rare chance to impress his asceticism upon others. It is when he is a prisoner at Rome, awaiting his trial before Nero. Has it ever occurred to you to note the significance of those words of St. Luke which tell us that the Apostle "dwelt two years in his own hired house?" Why in "his own hired house?" Where did he get the means to have "his own hired house?" Why was he not in a common cell, like the rest of the prisoners with whom he had been sent from Cæsarea for trial? Are we here discovering a sad trace, even in so rare a character as St. Paul's, of human nature's fondness to lie soft and spare itself all Spartan endurance of hardship's? Most certainly, on the ascetic theory of religion; but just as certainly not, on any mainly and intelligent and really Christian theory of it. St. Paul might easily have let himself drop helplessly into the lowest dungeon of the Mamertine prison, and there, with that frail and sensitive physique of his, have suffered poor food and bad air and utter stagnation of his powers to have put a speedy end to his laborious life. Do you suppose there was no temptation to do that? No such temptation as comes to many a busy and sorely overtasked man, staggering beneath many burdens, and borne down by the cares of life, to cause that espress him? Just to

> Drop all tasks and burdens from the tired hands,
> To draw the curtains on this dar ened world,
> To close the eyes, and with a patient sigh
> Murmuring "our Father"—fall or sleep till dawn!"

Who is there who has borne for any time the strain and pressure of life, who has not known a longing much like that? Now, to such a longing St. Paul might have yielded—giving us, thus, the traditions of a martyrdom in his prison cell more striking and more dramatic than any which early legends have preserved to us of that other death upon the Ostian highway.

But what does he do in fact? He extricates himself as speedily and as far as possible from the restrictions of a prison life. I presume he used influence—he certainly honestly used money—to get himself decent quarters and suitable and sufficient food. And in order to this he accepts the offerings of the churches which had been sent to him for this end, thanks them for their generous and thoughtful liberality, tells them how greatly their kindness and the companionship of their sympathizing messengers had cheered him, and then—what?

And then at once interprets and illumines these words of his in the text by the ardor and enthusiasm with which he throws himself into his work. For when does he want "his own hired house," his friends' presence, and his converts' ministrations and their life that he may wrap himself round with them in a sleek and easy self-indulgence? No, but that he may cheer and support himself thereby in the midst of the manifold tasks which he had to do; and to-day the Church rejoices in those wonderful letters which he sent forth from that prison home of his in Rome—not to bid men to flee their fellows and wander miserably in the desert, but to set their Master's life of love and toil and cheerful self-surrender; not apart from, but "in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation," among whom, he tells them, they are to "shine as lights in the world."

For, after all, even and brethren, here is field enough for any one of us who longs to find a "peculiar." If you dread being commonplace, if you think—and verily we do well to think—that a Christian ought to have about him some distinguishing mark or note or token by which he shall be known and recognized among other people, the Apostle tells us here what that token ought to be, and that is zeal in good works. If you are Christ's disciple, the world looks to see, and has a right to look to see, some evidence of it in the way you live and act. If you simply observe a certain formal routine, if you simply repeat a certain traditional *credo*, but if you are seen to be supremely thoughtful about your own personal comfort or amusement or eminence, then men have a right to doubt whether your faith is a reality and your life a genuine discipleship. There is a perpetual danger, and I am bound honestly to tell you that it is a danger which especially threatens many of us who are here this morning, of mistaking the decorums of life for its duties, and of settling into an utter materialism of existence, which has absolutely nothing that is Christian about it but the name. Over against such a condition of things stands asceticism as an inevitable and logical reaction; and false as it is, it is not as false or as deadening as the thing against which it so sternly protests.

And therefore let us understand distinctly that sneering at asceticism is not serving Christ. I should dread profoundly to have any soul among us taken captive by the delusion that the life of the cloister is the true life of a Christian, but I confess I dread even more that indolence of self-indulgence which, while it can fling its fine scorn at fanaticism, has no genuine enthusiasm for any self-denying, upward-climbing aim or aspiration whatsoever. In this perishing world, with its sins, its shames, and its unutterable sorrows, is it possible, O man, O woman, who wear upon your brow the mark of your perhaps long-forgotten dedication to your Heavenly Master, that it has nothing for you to do, no task by which you may show men who you are and why you wear the name and livery of Christ? Is hard work for Him so common that there is no chance for one who would fain be somehow distinguishable from the common herd, to distinguish himself in doing that? Or, but is it that, when Christ himself steps forth from the retirement of His youth and girds up the work of His earthly life, makes Him so peculiar, so distinguishable among the men and the customs of His time? What but this, that in a selfish age He was, of all human eyes had ever seen, supremely unselfish? Nay, what is the power of His cross, and the strong attraction of His name, to-day, but that they stand for One who was, above all other teachers, or helpers, or benefactors of the race, peculiar in this, that in order to serve and save men, He founded no school, He enunciated no philosophy, but simply gave Himself?

The world is full, to-day, of sects and societies, of teachers and reformers, whose passion is eccentricity and whose ambition is to be conspicuous. If such are the "peculiar people" whom Christ gave His life, then, verily, they are not hard to find nor far to seek.

But the peculiarity which Christ longs for He has Himself, in these words of His Apostles, explicitly defined. They are no call to monasticism, to Shakerism, or any other form of the ascetic life, whether it be draped in the monkish sentimentalism of medieval conventuals, or in the drab angularity of modern eccentricity; but they are a call to rise up out of the intolerable sloth of our too often easeloving and self-indulgent lives—to crucify that indolence in us which is the curse of so many prosperous and comfortable careers among us, and to go to work for Christ. And if we have not learned to love Him well enough to care to work for Him, these words are equally a call to us to open our hearts to the voice of His spirit, and so yield our affections to the spell of His goodness. Aye, most of all is the call of these words of the text a call to us to do some work for Him whose has been so large and costly a work for us. As you stand and look at the cross, remember that this is its supreme meaning. It tells of Christ's labor of love for you. Is it too much to ask that those for whom He died should be a people distinguished and peculiar, most of all for this, that they are eager, "zealous" in good works for him?

VALUATION AND TAXATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Controller of the State of New-Jersey has just made public his annual report for 1874, which contains some valuable and interesting facts concerning the valuations of property and taxation in that State. The State imposes a tax of one and a half mills upon the dollar for State purposes, and of two mills for school purposes. The valuations for 1873 were $612,796,106, and for 1874 amounted to $619,097,903, a net increase of $6,301,797. Thirteen counties show an increase varying from $122 in Sussex County to $3,234,000 in Essex, the larger part of the latter sum being in the City of Newark. Hunterdon stands next, with $2,804,473 increase, and Mercer third, with $1,147,750. Camden gains $93,153, and Union, including Elizabeth City, with $794,000. The aggregate increase is $10,929,766. Seven counties show an aggregate decrease of $4,667,965, of which $2,334,134 is in Bergen, $591,000 in Middlesex, and $533,633 in Passaic. Notwithstanding the large increase, the total amount is nearly six millions less than that returned by the United States Marshal in the national census of 1870, which amounted to $624,000,000. Add $75,000,000 more than the returns of that year. The following year the State returns increased $35,000,000; the next $19,000,000; the next $9,000,000, and the last $6,000,000, an increase of $69,000,000 in four years. In view of this great discrepancy it is suggested that some fairer law be enacted, as by existing statutes each county controls its own valuation. A State Board of Revision, it is believed, would remedy some of the present difficulties.

The disbursement of the revenue from the school tax is also a source of much complaint. Nearly a million and a quarter dollars were raised last year and distributed among the counties upon the basis of the school children, averaging about $4 each. In thirteen counties the tax levied was less than that received back, and in eight the reverse was the case. The greatest amount paid in excess was $19,604 to Cumberland, and the least to Passaic, $1,003. Essex paid $73,369 more than it received back, and Bergen, $15,912. An effort will probably be made for a law to require the repayment to each county of the amount it pays under the direction of the State School Board.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—During the week past the market has been rather quiet, and trade falls short of expectation, manufacturers buying cautiously and only for immediate wants. The sales of domestic have been upward of 1,000,000 lb., mostly super and extra Pulled and California. In fine Fleeces very little has been done, and there is a disposition to bear the market for this grade on account of the 30,000 bales of foreign expected here during the next three months, but there is not likely to be any reaction in price at present. Some choice fine X Fleeces have been sold at 57c., but 55c. is all that can be realized for average lots of this description; Medium Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces have been in demand for the Philadelphia market, and some light X, Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces, have also been taken for that trade at 52c.@53c. ₱ lb.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces are firm, and in demand; California Wool has been in demand, but the general run of Fall have been in the range of 17c.@20c. ₱ lb., and some lots of that description in the market would not bring 17c. ₱ lb. the condition is so poor. Sales of spring California have been mostly in the range of 31c.@35c. ₱ lb., choice selling as high as 39c. Upward of 357,000 lb. Fall and Spring have been taken during the week, or about one-third of the entire sales. The sales of the week comprise Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 53c.@57c.; Michigan Fleeces, 51c.@53c.; Western and other Fleeces, 48c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 57c.@62½c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@57c.; Scoured, 48c.@1 06; X Pulled, 40c.@41c.; Spring California, 27½c.@39½c.; Fall California, 17c.@29c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 16.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$25000	N. J. C. 1st con'ds	103⅜	1000	Lake Shore	s3. 74⅛
1000	U. P. Ld. Gr.	91¼	200	do	b3 74⅛
2000	U. Pac. 8mk. Fd	b3. 81⅜	100	do	74⅜
5000	C.C.&I.C. 1st.	70	100	do	s3. 74⅛
5000	N.Y.C. 6s, '87.	99¼	200	do	74⅛
100	Canton	59½	400	do	b.r. 74⅜
300	Western Union	72⅛	300	do	s3. 74⅛
1500	do	72⅜	10	do	74⅛
1200	do	72⅝	300	do	74⅜
1100	do	72⅝	100	do	74¼
1900	do	72⅝	200	Harlem	128
100	do	72½	100	Panama	111½
300	do	b3. 72⅝	100	Union Pac	b3. 36⅞
400	do	s3. 72¾	400	do	36⅞
1200	do	72¾	100	do	36¾
100	do	72⅞	800	do	s3. 36⅝
1100	do	72⅝	4600	do	36½
300	do	72½	100	Northwestern Pf.	81
1100	do	b3. 72½	100	do	61¼
1400	do	72⅝	400	Northwestern	44⅞
500	do	s3. 72¼	1000	do	b3. 45
600	do	72¼	1100	do	45
200	A. & P. Tel.	n.c. 27¼	100	do	s3. 44⅞
200	do	27	100	Rock Island	102¾
200	do	27¼	100	St. Paul	38¼
50	Adams Ex	s3. 100	300	do	38
10	Am. Ex.	92	100	Ohio & Miss	b3. 31⅜
100	Pac. Mail	b3. 35	100	Tol. & Wab	17⅞
100	do	s3. 35	300	do	17¾
200	do	35	200	do	b3. 17⅞
300	do	b.r. 34⅞	100	do	17¾
130	N. Y. C. & Hud	101½	50	do	17⅝
100	do	b3. 101½	200	do	17¾
100	Erie Railway	b3. 29⅜	300	do	17⅝
400	do	29¼	100	Han. & St. Jo	25¼
200	do	29¼	100	C. C. & I. C	9⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 18—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was remarkable for some violent fluctuations in financial circles, chiefly toward a lower range of speculative values. The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday, showed a decrease of $3,185,200 in loans, and $118,700 in circulation, and an increase of $268,500 in specie, $4,450,000 in legal tenders, and $5,283,700, in deposits. The heavy liquidation in the loans and discounts of the banks represents probably the cancellation of many loans to Stock Exchange borrowers, arising from the sales of speculative securities for the bull account during the week. Again, the merchants generally have got through with their annual settlements, and, therefore, are but limited borrowers of money for the time being. We ought to mention, however, that the shrinkage in speculative values during the week was sufficient in itself to lessen somewhat the amount of capital required for daily use on the Stock Exchange. The changes in specie and circulation are too slight to call for any special remarks. The large increase in legal tenders is undoubtedly the result of the returning flow of currency to this point. It will be seen that the deposits show a large increase over even the gain in legal tenders, without any allowance for the decrease that should arise in the deposit account from a reduction of $3,185,200 in loans. The only explanation to be offered for this apparent discrepancy is that national bank notes have been received in considerable amounts from the interior and the South, whither they were shipped some time since to assist in packing hogs and moving cotton from the plantations to the seaports. Taking the statement as a whole, it is very favorable, the banks having gained $3,398,375 in their legal reserve, and increased their excess of reserve to $19,538,125. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	Jan. 3.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 17, 1874.
Loans	$286,157,900	$282,972,700	$268,496,500
Specie	23,229,100	23,490,600	34,310,000
Legal tenders	50,821,100	55,271,900	51,418,500
Deposits	231,613,800	236,897,500	231,241,100
Circulation	24,407,600	24,288,900	27,093,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	Jan. 9	Jan. 16.	Differences.
Specie	$23,229,100	$23,490,600	Inc. $268,500
Legal tenders	50,821,100	55,271,900	Inc. 4,450,800
Total reserve	$74,043,200	$78,762,500	Inc. $4,719,300
Reserve quired ag't deposits	$57,903,450	$59,224,375	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$16,139,750	$19,538,125	Inc. $3,398,375

At the Stock Exchange business has been on an unusually large scale, and frequently attended with a high degree of excitement. With few exceptions, the course of prices was characterized by considerable depression, the decline ranging from 1 to 6 ₱ cent. The extreme decline was in Western Union, which ranged from 76⅞ to 70⅝, with closing sales at 72¼. The resignation of Gen. Eckert, the General Superintendent of the company, and his election to the Presidency of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, were generally regarded as indicative of more active competition in future in the telegraphic business, and undoubtedly contributed, independent of large sales for the long account, to the depression in the stock. The next widest fluctuation was in North-western Common, which declined from 47⅛ to 43¾, closing at 44⅞@45. Lake Shore was noticeably weak, dropping from 76 to 73¼, in sympathy with the general depression and the service upon the company of an injunction restraining the payment of the dividend due on the 1st inst. The proceedings to compel payment of the amount due by the company to the Department of Internal Revenue also exercised a weakening influence on the stock. The final sales were at 74¼. Pacific Mail attracted less attention than usual, and the extreme range of the price was 34½@35¾. The decline in the other shares was ½ to about 2 ₱ cent., the closing quotations showing a recovery of ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. Early in the week Missouri Pacific advanced from 47⅞ to 51½, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 15½ to 17⅝, but the former reacted 1 ₱ cent. and the latter 1⅛ ₱ cent. toward the close. Erie was eccentric in its movements, following closely the course of the London market. A marked exception to the general list was Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which advanced from 23¼ to 29⅛, with a reaction of 2 ₱ cent. in the final dealings. The course of prices during the past week occasioned some surprise, and doubtless not a little disappointment, in view of the great abundance of money following the disbursements for interest and dividends for January account.

The money market became very easy during the week, and call loans dropped off to 2½@3 ₱ cent., with some exceptional transactions as low as 2 ₱ cent. The discount market was also easier, and prime business paper was in demand at 5@7 ₱ cent., with some very choice paper as low as 4½ ₱ cent.

The Gold market was again weak and lower, the chief influences at work having been essentially the same as those noted in our last review, namely, a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, and the action of the President signing the Senate Finance bill for the resumption of specie payments, accompanied by suggestions tending to promote the success of the measure. The sales of Gold against Exchange, the proceeds of sundry negotiations of railroad bonds in the foreign market, assisted the decline. The range of the price was 112⅝ and 111¾, with closing transactions at 112⅝. The Treasury disbursed on account of interest $2,196,100, and $1,057,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts for the week were nearly $2,000,000. The Sterling Exchange market was firmer for 60-day bills and weaker for demand, the result of the reduction in the Bank of England rate. The supply of bills continues small, and to this fact the market owes much of its firmness. At the close bankers' 60-days' Sterling was quoted at $4 86@$4 86¼, and Sight at $4 89½@$4 89¾, the nominal rates being $4 86½ and $4 90 respectively.

The foreign commerce figures of the Custom-house show the domestic produce exports for the week to have been $4,924,416, making a total since January 1 of $8,473,655, against $9,414,290 in 1874 and $7,968,959 in 1873. The total merchandise imports for the week, meluding dry goods, were $7,204,672, making a total of $13,008,536 since the beginning of the year, against $14,966,378 last year and $16,630,268 in 1873. The amount of dry goods entered at the port for the week was $2,943,255, against $2,202,498 in 1874 and $3,435,699 in 1873. The amount of dry goods thrown on the market for the week, was $2,309,714, against $2,315,338 in 1874 and $2,849,443 in 1873. The amount of dry goods entered at the port since Jan. 1 is $4,442,509, against $3,796,782 in 1874 and $4,998,177 in 1873. The amount of dry goods thrown on the market since Jan. 1 is $3,800,698, against $4,041,999 in 1874 and $4,419-208 in 1873. The exports of Specie for the week were $2,328,069, making a total of $3,944,190 since Jan. 1, against $1,022,942 last year and $3,023,388 in 1873.

The general trade of the City in mercantile circles has been quiet and unattended with any significant features. It is too early yet to venture an opinion in regard to the Spring trade, although merchants anticipate a fairly active distribution of goods, and are already preparing to meet a probable increased demand from consumers.

The Cotton movement for the week at the ports shows an increase of receipts as compared with last week, but a marked falling off as compared with the two previous weeks. The long spell of wet weather at the South has operated to delay the movement of Cotton from the interior.

The receipts at the ports for the week were 35,242 bales, against 82,178 bales last week, 146,593 bales the previous week, and 164,760 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1874, were 2,310,029 bales, against 2,216,166 bales for the same period last year, and 2,003,525 bales the previous year. The exports from all the ports during the week were 50,947 bales, a falling off of 19,215 bales as compared with last week, and a decrease of 56,091 bales, as compared with the corresponding week last year. The total exports since Sept. 1, this year, were 1,184,847 bales, against 1,126,655 bales last year. The stock at all the ports is 850,533 bales, against 764,536 bales last year.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Jan. 16, 1874.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881	114¼	114	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	118	117⅝	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	118⅝	118⅛	113⅞
American Gold	112¾	111½	111⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅝	101	103⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	102½	105
Pacific Mail	35¾	34⅞	41
St. Paul Common	38⅞	37	48½
St. Paul Preferred	59¾	58¼	72½
Western Union	76⅞	70⅞	77
Union Pacific	37¾	36⅜	34¼
*Lake Shore	76	73¼	82⅝
Toledo and Wabash	18⅞	17⅛	54½
North-western Common	47⅛	43¾	60¼
North-western Preferred	61½	60¼	73
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅜	104⅜	101¼
New Jersey Central	104⅜	103	114½
Panama	111½	111	117½
Erie	30	28⅝	50½
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	30⅜	34½
C., C. and Indian Central	9¾	8	31⅞
Harlem	128	127	125

* Ex-dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS JAN. 16.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
Harlem	128	128	127¾	128¾
Erie	29½	28⅞	29	29¼
Lake Shore	74⅝	74⅛	74¼	74⅜
Wabash	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
North-western	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞
North-western Pref	61¼	60¾	60¾	60⅞
Rock Island	103	102¾	102¾	102⅞
Fort Wayne	..	..	94	94¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	38
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	59	58¾	58⅜	59
Pittsburg	89	88⅞	88⅞	89
Del., Lack. & Western	107½	107½	107½	107¾
New-Jersey Central	..	..	107	107½
Michigan Central	80	80	79¾	80
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	98
Union Pacific	37	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜
C. C. & Indiana Cen	9⅜	9⅜	9	9½
Han. & St. Jo	25¼	24½	25	25⅜
Hag. & St. Jo. Pref	34	34	34	34¼
Ohio & Mississippi	31¼	30¾	30⅞	31
Panama	111½	111½	111½	111⅝
Western Union	72⅝	71¼	72¼	72⅜
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	28	27	27	27¼
Pacific Mail	35⅛	34⅜	34⅞	35
Quicksilver	34½	34½	34½	34⅝
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	42	43½
Adams Express	100	99⅞	100	101
Wells, Fargo Express	81¼	81	81¼	82
Am. Mer. Union Ex	64⅜	64⅜	64¼	64⅜
United States Express	..	..	63	64

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	1,734	Resin, bbls	2,118
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	305	Pitch, pks	1,418
Coffee, bags	63	Pork, pks	1,002
Copper, cakes	400	Beef, pks	172
Dried Fruit, pks	25	Cut-meats, pks	1,161
Eggs, bbls	625	Grease, pkg	50
Flour, bbls	11,420	Lard, pkg	1,815
Wheat, bushels	9,840	Stearine, pkg	100
Corn, bushels	64,050	Butter, pkg	2,847
Oats, bushels	9,800	Cheese, p's	536
Malt, bushels	1,950	Tallow, pkg	141
Barley, bushels	5,600	Dressed Hogs, No	2,458
Grass-seed, bags	798	Pecans, pkg	13
Beans, bbls	396	Rice, pkg	73
Corn-meal, bbls	1,100	Starch, bxs	995
Corn-meal, bags	723	Tea, half-chests	61
Hops, bales	69	Tobacco, hhds	35
Hides, No	1,806	Tobacco, bxs. & c	55
Hides, bales	3,089	Whisky, bbls	402
Leather, sides	5,398	Wool, bales	40
Moss, bales	20	Syrup, bbls	57
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	1,019	Sugar, hhds	246
Spirits Turp., bbls	79	Sugar, bbls	332
Tar, bbls	242	Sugar, pieces	1,008

ASHES—Have been slow of sale, at $6 50 for Pots and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate supply and demand at 30@32c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been held with firmness, but have been without notable activity. Offerings of most kinds stock quite moderate. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Export, $6 25@$6 50; Hudson-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for brown, $13@$14 for dark, and $14@$15 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $6@$8 ₱ 1,000.

CANDLES—Have been in slack demand, with Adamantine quoted at 18c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Steadier, but not active; quotations as before. Sales, 2,000 bags Rio, by the Copernicus, at 19½c., gold.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been on a very limited scale, yet values have been without important change. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,419 bales, (of which 675 bales were placed on last evening,) including 250 bales to shippers, 422 bales to spinners, and 747 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been fair. Prices opened about 1-16c. ₱ lb. lower, but subsequently rallied, on a more confident demand, and advanced 1-16c. ₱ lb. from the lowest point, falling off in the limited arrivals at the ports, closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,400 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 13,000 bales to-day,) with 3,100 bales more at the call, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15½c.; February, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; March, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; April, 15⅞c.@16 2-32c.; May, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; June, 16 17-32c.@16 21-32c.; July, 16 15-32c.@16 27-32c.; August, 17c.@17 1-32c. ₱ lb.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,734 bales, including 686 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 8,722 bales.....This week's exports hence have been 3,247 bales. Also 30 sales Sea Island.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,174,374 bales, including 864,200 bales to Great Britain, and 310,174 bales to the Continent, against 1,111,709 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14¾	15	15
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

COOPERAGE STOCK—Trade has been moderately active, with most kinds of stock held with firmness.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited demand, and without further change

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Jolie Parfumeuse (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardin, M. Koiletz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame L'Archidec—Mlle. Emily Soldene and Company.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Bonsby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charity—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Little Em'ly—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—Le Voyage en Chine—M. De Queruel, M. Duplan, and Mlle. Minelli.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Chances—Bounce Him Out—Mr. E. T. Stetson.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

Mr. John Berry, of Ohio, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, has his ideas of how to treat Gen. Sheridan for his recent course. He proposes to abolish the office of Lieutenant General. But suppose that when the House of Representatives does an unwise or hasty thing the people should abolish *that*, how long would Mr. Berry enjoy the honors and emoluments of his present position?

The "flower trial" will be resumed today, and if Mr. Beecher is, as he assured his congregation on Friday evening, the "happiest man in the country," his friends will be disposed to congratulate him on the fact that the source of his happiness promises to be inexhaustible. For it must be remembered that, long as this trial threatens to be, it is only one of an endless series which is promised to an expectant public. Some incidents in the present proceedings are calculated to give rise to curious reflections in the mind of the outside observer—such as the avalanche of flowers heaped upon the heads of the chief actors in the case every day; the extraordinary remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Beecher to Judge Morris; the presence of Mrs. Tilton in court, and the demonstrations of sundry females in favor of Mr. Beecher. The public, which has a keen eye, has doubtless noticed these singular details. There can be no question that the flower part of the business is intended to have an effect on the minds of the jurymen, and before the trial comes to an end, the court-room will look like a theatre on the first night of a new prima donna's appearance. We hope somebody will send a big basket to the Judge—why should he be left out?

A novel proposition is submitted to Congress by Mr. Field, of Michigan, who suggests it as supplemental to the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments. It is very simple. Mr. Field would restore the ten per cent. reduction of tariff rates made in 1872, and on the 1st of March next he would add ten per cent. to the duties on imports, and every three months he would add another ten per cent., until the price of gold shall not exceed par in greenbacks. This is as perfect an instance of confidence in the universal beneficence of a protective, and even of a prohibitory, tariff as we remember to have seen.

The Centennial may be supposed to be a very proper occasion for promoting the adoption of arbitration or other peaceful methods of settling differences between nations, and it is proposed in the House of Representatives to authorize the President to call an International Congress for that purpose in Philadelphia in 1876. But in this connection the House would do well to consider a letter recently written by Mr. William Beach Lawrence to M. Jacquemyns, the Secretary General of the Institute of International Law. In this letter the distinguished author expresses the opinion that the action of Congress with reference to the trust fund placed at their disposal by the Geneva Board for the payment of losses, has "inflicted, if not a fatal, at least a very serious blow to the cause of arbitration." Mr. Lawrence refers to the exclusion of the claims of underwriters from consideration by the board appointed to distribute the award, and his opinion is certainly none too strong.

Democratic rulers are evidently of small benefit to Missouri, since the Message of the outgoing Governor admits that an alarming spirit of lawlessness prevails in many counties in the State. The same Governor, who was never conspicuous for doing much to suppress riot and bloodshed beyond issuing proclamations, found it necessary to recommend that a change of venue be authorized by law in cases where the people of a county sympathize with criminals, and that a militia organization be formed to be used in emergencies. The present Legislature of Missouri is, however, busier in everything else than in taking measures for assuring to the State a continuance of the wonderful influx of immigration which is doing so much to build it up. Immigrants will turn in another direction if the accounts of disorder in Missouri increase in number.

DEMOCRATIC TOLERANCE.

It seems that we have all been in error as to certain modes of action hitherto regarded as somewhat peculiar to the mass of the professors of the Democratic faith in New-York, and even elsewhere. People have generally imbibed the notion, by some one of those mental processes quite inscrutable and beyond divination, that the disciples of Saint Tammany, particularly those of the humbler sort who run at random in the street, were given to breaking heads, and, in their own elegant phrase, to mashing faces—nay, even to using knives and pistols when provoked to holy wrath by the revelation that their "crowd" was getting the worst of it in caucus or in primary meeting. But we are all in the wrong. The journal whose hodge-podge of extravagance, forced classical allusion, neologism, Americanism, and slang has been styled by some callow ignoramus "magnificent English" reveals the truth to us in this somewhat astounding fashion. Commenting upon Mr. Wendell Phillips' recent performance in Boston, the *World* tells us that, if Mr. Phillips were to appear on a platform in New-York at a meeting called for the purpose of applauding Sheridan's brutality and the President's contempt of law, and certain indignant lovers of law and humanity were to assail him, so appearing, with foul words and unmerchantable eggs, it—the utterer of the magnificent English as aforesaid—is "quite certain that a posse of New-York Democrats, called in at random from the street, would make short work of his assailants and see that he had free scope to speak his own mind at his own meeting."

Now, with Mr. Wendell Phillips and his doings on the occasion in question, or any other, we do not at present concern ourselves. Mr. Phillips is good at flinging oratorical firebrands, which fall somewhat indiscriminately among friends and foes. But whatever may be thought of his performances in this way, the *World* is most unfortunate in selecting him as a supposed occasion for the practice of what might be called toleration-militant by the miscellaneous members of the Democratic Party. For he knows exactly what the toleration of the average Democrat means. He has experienced it to the full. It would be interesting to hear him tell to listening Democrats, with the editor of the *World* at their head, how he at "his own meeting" in New-York, a meeting called in the interests of the Anti-Slavery Party, was not only silenced but assaulted, driven from the platform and into the streets, and his meeting broken up, not exactly by "a posse of New-York Democrats called in from the street," but by an organized body somewhat of the same sort, the Democratic "Empire Club," with the notorious Isaiah Rynders at its head. We fancy that those listening Democrats would hear some English in that telling that would put the magnificence of the *World's* vocabulary to shame. The *World's* memory must be short, or with all its effrontery it would not have ventured to make Wendell Phillips—he of all men!—the recipient of the Democratic grace of toleration; he whose name will stand, even in history, as a martyr to the brutal intolerance with which it has been the custom of a large proportion of the Democratic Party to treat their most active and most dreaded opponents.

But we need not go back to the days before the war for illustration of the peculiar form of toleration which prevails in the Democratic Party. If there be any way in which a man may express his own mind in the most harmless and inoffensive manner, any way which is surrounded by the highest sanctions of law and of traditional reverence, it is the ballot. And yet what does the record of our very last election show? A murder committed by a Democrat, the sole provocation of which—by whomsoever it was perpetrated—was the determination of certain persons to express their own minds through the ballot-boxes in a way not agreeable to those who "tolerated" at least one of them off the face of the earth. And this, as we all know, is only one of many homicides in New-York within the last twenty-five years—some of them committed after long deliberation—of which the provocation was purely political; the offense being generally the utterance of his own mind by one Democrat to another. And finally, what was this very affair in New-Orleans, which is the remote cause of the *World's* astonishing dispensation of Democratic doctrine? It was—to speak of it in a general way, apart from constitutional and legal considerations—a grand political row in which the Democrats were the aggressors; in which they, by boldness and premeditated violence, prevented the expression of their own minds on the part of their fellow-members of what they call a Legislature, and thus seized upon the executive offices of that body with the manifest intention of controlling it by force in their own interests. Finding that it was possible that all of this peculiarly Democratic kind of toleration might not be on one side, they called in a good Democrat, Gen. De Trobriand, to keep them unharmed in the places which they had usurped; and he coming and saving them from the natural, although unlawful, consequences of their acts, they were much pleased. But when he again entered their usurping, lawless, violence-provoking assembly, and removed a bone of contention, they broke out into indignant protest. And what might we not have expected? It was all of a piece with that peculiar kind of Democratic toleration which had so brilliant an illustration in the Democratic assault upon Wendell Phillips which the *World* has so imprudently brought to mind.

THE COST OF "A MOTHER OF CRIMINALS."

Few persons except those who study criminal science consider how much each petty criminal costs the community, and how immensely cheaper prevention is than punishment. We have already alluded to the very striking facts in regard to the pauper child Margaret, "the mother of criminals," which facts and figures are to be presented in a careful statistical report to the Legislature by the New-York Prison Association. These figures have already attracted much attention throughout the country. The analogous facts mentioned by a contemporary journal in an up-river county are, in fact, only portions of the bequest of the unfortunate Margaret to her country. A genealogical tree of this pauper child's descendants is in preparation. One can feebly imagine it. Where other family records tell of here an ancestor, devoting himself to religion or humanity, there one whose name appears on his country's roll of honor, there a scholar, or soldier, or statesman; there a woman in private life, whose name, unknown to fame, is blessed by hundreds who have felt her example; there a mother of heroes or saints: this remarkable genealogy would branch out into lines of thieves and vagabonds—here a burglar known terribly to his neighborhood, there a petty thief, there a pauper, there a murderer, now and then a woman whose name goes down in almshouse records as the mother of prostitutes and paupers; a genealogy of misery and crime; a family tree whose branches are lines of criminals, ending as drunkards, lunatics, and idiots—a progeny of curses and evils.

The Bible prediction of visiting the sins of the fathers on "the third and fourth generation" is true in science, for seldom does a depraved line last beyond the third generation. Crime destroys or weakens. Morel, in his celebrated *Histoire des Dégénérescences*, shows that the third or at most fourth generation of criminal and vicious persons end in extreme cretinism or idiocy. In this extraordinary family on the upper Hudson, intermarriage with more vigorous ruffians and country air strengthened the corrupt stock, and brought its poisoned line down to the present year, as the Kingston *Journal* pointed out. Country life, it should be remembered, always preserves a criminal family much longer than city life. A city breaks up lines of criminals and vagrants. The incessant movement of a city population separates parents and children. There are more preserving and reforming agencies at work in a large town. The best quality of village life, the personal independence of working people, keeps a bad family from good influences. There is, too, in every county a nursery of crime and seminary of vagabondism—we mean the county poor-house, with its old ruffians and young children intermingled.

Eighty-five years ago, the authorities of this county on the upper Hudson knew of a little neglected waif floating about through the villages and towns. Had some benevolent Overseer of the Poor or philanthropic Supervisor thought it suitable, the child could, for a few dollars' expense, have been placed in some honest farmer's family, provided with schooling, and would have grown up—as thousands similarly cared for have done—and been a mother of honest men and virtuous women. Instead of this, she was left to grow up on the lanes and roads, sometimes fed by the kind-hearted, sometimes sheltered with a wicked gang of older vagabonds in the county poor-house. She fell, of course, as by a law of nature, into criminal courses; and this career, it should be remembered, in a rural community does not mean an unrestrained life and early death, as in the city, but a life of comparative health, as an outcast, and a progeny, more or less vigorous, of similar characters. These children, as they grew up, drifted naturally back to the poor-house, and resorted to crime or vagrancy for a living. Some of the bolder took to more violent crimes; others were petty thieves; others tramps; others prostitutes, and again as the line extended, and criminal qualities were intensified, many became drunkards, lunatics, and idiots. The unhappy "Margaret" had two sisters like unto her, and equally neglected. The descendants, mainly from Margaret, however, now number *six hundred and twenty-three* criminals, paupers, and prostitutes. We do not hear of any virtuous members of the line, but there may be such, unknown to those engaged in investigating this extraordinary genealogy, or who have not been mentioned.

Now an interesting inquiry would be, what Margaret and her line have cost this country. We hear of one generation, in which, out of seventeen children, nine served an aggregate term of fifty years in the State prisons for high crimes. The average annual cost of these prisoners was probably two hundred dollars. This would make a single generation cost the public ten thousand dollars in prison expenses. But all these convicts destroyed or appropriated, besides, a considerable amount of property. Then, their brothers and sisters were constantly in the almshouse or the county jail. It is but an estimate, yet twenty thousand dollars would seem a small estimate for the expense of that one group to the county. But, besides these seventeen, we are to consider how much the other six hundred have cost, or are costing, the public. The Kingston *Journal* informs us of a number of the line who are still chargeable on the county or State. To estimate that the descendants of the pauper girl have cost that county one hundred thousand dollars would certainly not be an exaggeration. And, beyond this, what annoyance have they inflicted on the whole neighborhood; what loss of property; what temptation have they caused to the children of the virtuous? And yet a judicious expense of ten dollars, eighty-five years ago, would have saved it all.

BISMARCK TRIUMPHANT.

The full text of the final decision of the Berlin Court on the Arnim process has reached this country, but conveys little more than was before known by telegraph. The great interest of the case, both to this country and to Europe, is in the revelations it incidentally makes, both of German diplomacy, and of the character of the great Chancellor. The result, as might have been expected, and as was no doubt foreseen by the prosecutor, is to increase Bismarck's popularity with the National Party in Germany. The Parliament, by a vote on a side issue—the secret service fund—have taken the first opportunity of expressing their unshaken confidence in the Prime Minister. And well they may; for, if ever a statesman belonged exclusively, selfishly, cynically to his own people and Government, utterly ignoring and despising all other motives of action but the interests of his nation, that man is Bismarck in his service of the German Empire.

The correspondence between the Chancellor and Von Arnim is such, we venture to say, as never came to light before in the diplomatic papers of any Government. It shows the German Premier as vigorous in his letters as he is in his actions; utterly abandoning the reserve and the vagueness of diplomacy; saying precisely what he meant, and meaning the most clear and downright things; bringing the courteous and aristocratic Ambassador down from his vague statements to the most clear and exact point, and snubbing the descendant of all the Von Arnims with as little hesitation as he would have done the clerk of a bureau. As long ago as 1872, the German Ambassador was making ludicrously wrong prognostications—such as that a radical revolution would soon ensue after the fall of Thiers—and worse than these, with the stupidity of a German *Junker*, was courting the monarchical party of France as the natural ally of the German Emperor.

Bismarck, who, in the interest of Germany, cares no more for his caste than he does for democracy, snubs the Minister unmercifully for this, showing him that the only two Governments for France, if the present one is overthrown, which are in the interests of Germany, are the Commune and the Empire. Germany must have her indemnity, and she can only secure this from a settled French Government; therefore the present Administration should be upheld. But if there must be a change, and the Commune should be reinstated, that would prevent all alliance of other powers with France. The danger to Germany is of an alliance between the other monarchies of Europe and the French. A Commune would isolate France. Von Arnim fears the effect of the Commune on the Red Republicans of Germany. Bismarck replies, with unmeasured contempt for them, that nothing would strengthen the monarchy in Germany so much as a wild communistic state in France. The Bonapartist régime, if restored, he thinks would be favorable to Germany and to peace, perhaps partly because they know the danger of a war, and because they would find an alliance with other European powers difficult.

The action of the Ambassador in cultivating good relations with the old Legitimists of France, in order to restore monarchy to that country, Bismarck characterizes in his own style, as "original to that philanthropic body of Germans, who are always seeking to do good to an enemy who is a neighbor." In the most bare and cynical manner the great Chancellor avows that the confusion and damage of France, are the objects of German policy; that as long as the French people seek revenge, so long, whatever weakens, France must be the first thing which a German diplomat should seek for, and that any other course is a sentimental stupidity. Whatever humanity may say to such maxims of diplomacy, German patriotism can find nothing to object to in them. Bismarck saw, too, that the moral influence of the Ambassador was too much given to the assistance of the Ultramontane Party in France, and consequently in Germany also. He endeavored to prove to him that his aristocratic sympathies with the Legitimists and his horror of the Republicans were all relics of a past stupid tradition; that German Republicans, as such, did not endanger the Empire; but that the priestly and Ultramontane Party were the real enemies of the Empire and of consolidated Germany. We can imagine the shock given to the nerves of this old-fashioned diplomatist by such plain truths and novel maxims of diplomacy, and there is no difficulty in understanding the incessant friction between the imperious and frank Chancellor and the aristocratic Ambassador, who also had the ear of the Emperor.

The final sentence of the court seems a moderate and just one, as being merely a kind of formal censure of an official for an irregularity which had no criminal intent. The Chancellor, as usual, however, has won the case. The Ambassador is no longer a power, either with Germany or the Emperor.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

The Irishman has always been the typical soldier of fortune. His sword was ever ready to be unsheathed in any cause and for any King, if only opportunity was given him for the fight for which he is traditionally supposed to be "spoiling." The woes of the Papacy have most excited his fiery soul, and with those he has joined the misfortunes or ambitions of all good Catholic Kings and Queens who were disposed or driven to put their claims to the test of war. But he has not scrupled to lend his sword to wars of other origin, provided only there was a fair chance of his using it in right earnest and for his own advancement. To go no further back, it was an Irishman, Marshal Keith, who was the preceptor of the great Frederick of Prussia, and who won for that war-seasoned warrior his first battle, the famous field of Molwitz. It was the Irishman MacMahon, going over the Channel with James II., who founded the family from which sprang the French President. Another Irishman, O'Neil, was in the same expedition, and from him descended the Marshal Niel, who was Louis Napoleon's Minister of War at the outbreak of the Italian campaign. Marshal Pelissier, another of the Emperor's most famous Generals, and his mainstay in the Crimea, came from the Irishman Palliser, who also was one of the body-guard of James, which was afterward absorbed into the French Army, and executed the final charge which broke the terrible English column of Fonteuoy.

The illustrious O'Donnells, of Spain, are descended from an Irishman who formed one of this same brigade. John Brougham tells the story very accurately in his play of "O'Donnell's Mission," wherein he himself personated the *O'Donnell* with inimitable art not many years ago at Wallack's Theatre. In Austria, too, there are several noble families of military renown, under whose Germanized names may be detected their Celtic origin. We all know the Irishmen of our Revolution, though there were none, strangely enough, who rose to great eminence. The most famous Irishman of the times not long succeeding the establishment of the Federal Union was the luxurious Col. Blennerhasset, who owned the island in the Ohio River, and plotted with Aaron Burr for the great Central Empire. During the rebellion, the Irish, who now appeared not as soldiers of fortune, but as citizens contending under a flag of their formal adoption, or under which they had been born, well maintained their reputations as fighters. The famous Irish Brigade, with Corcoran and Meagher, Nugent, the young Emmets, and others, in the early days of the war, achieved just fame. Mahone in Virginia, and Cleburne in the South-western Confederate Army, amply sustained the reputation of their race as fighting men; and not to mention others, on our side was Sheridan, whom Baron Hubner says he should have taken for an Austrian General.

America has not furnished very many soldiers of fortune, but they have all been marked men, and the number is increasing. The American officers in Egypt, of whom there is now so large a representation, are certainly in a good sense soldiers of fortune, and they are making such success and winning such renown that they will stimulate other adventurous souls to follow in their path. But they are not the only or the first of our countrymen who have drawn swords for a foreign cause. During the Crimean War, Col. Burr Porter, of New-Jersey, a thorough American, though of long residence in Europe, entered the Turkish service and gallantly commanded a regiment of Bashi-Bazouks. Col. Porter was a natural soldier of fortune, who rusted and wearied under the restraints of quiet life—a man of prodigious personal strength, with the muscles and physical training of a prize-fighter, and yet a man of refined and cultured tastes and polished bearing. The field of ordinary business was about as well adapted to him, or he to it, as a plow-boy to be a dancing-master. Our national spirit of enterprise took with him a new direction, and it was the direction of restless adventure. Of course, during our war he came back to have a hand in it, and served as Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment. The opening of the Franco-German war dragged him from the domestic life into which he had finally settled, and he was in France before even his friends knew he was gone from New-York, and on the battle-field he perished with the cry of *vive la France* on his lips, for he gave himself by complete sympathy to the side of the Frenchman. Rushing forward at the head of his men in a charge, he had just cried, "I will show you how Americans fight," when the fatal shot struck him.

Gen. Thomas Jordan, who at one time held command of the Cuban Army, would, perhaps, not wish to be called an American soldier of fortune, but rather an American who fought for an oppressed people whose cause he had espoused as a friend of justice, yet he may fairly be ranked in our little list. He is a West Point graduate, was on the staff of Beauregard during the war, and probably will always be a soldier by profession. The Americans, Ward and Burgevine, who were so prominent in the Tae-ping rebellion in China, must complete the number of those of whom we can now speak. Ward's striking adventures and military success are detailed at length by Col. Chesney in his late *Military Biography*. He found his death in one of the many affairs in which he showed great gallantry; and, in Col. Chesney's words, "his skill and courage in action caused him to be much lamented." Burgevine, whose American citizenship, we believe, has been disputed, was a far less meritorious person, and made himself rather more of an impediment than a help by his conduct.

THE ICE-MEN'S STRIKE.

It would seem as if we were never again to have a regular old-fashioned ice-harvest on the Hudson River, or, in other words, a harvest unattended with incidents of a character to help monopolists, to the injury of consumers. In 1870 the companies combined and put up prices to the high figure of $17 per ton, on the ground that there had been an "open" Winter, and that their expenses rendered it necessary. The following year was made remarkable by the birth of the Consumers' Company, and the monopolists had to be on their good behavior. Having lowered their prices, so as to render it of no particular consequence for the Consumers' Company to make extraordinary efforts in the way of storing a large quantity, prices were forced up again in 1873. The monopolists have at no time been impudent enough to increase their rates without giving plausible reasons for so doing. One year—we think it was in 1872—they were driven so near the wall in the matter of invention that they could think of no better reason than that there had been "an open Winter in Germany," and that the German steamers would be forced to look for a supply in the New-York market.

The reasons for the "upward tendency" in 1873 were the strongest that they had been able to offer for a long time. One company had been compelled to dig a channel through the ice nine miles long and one hundred and fifty feet wide, in order to connect the field with the shipping points; a second company had to remove, at a considerable outlay, by "the slow and tedious process of planing," six inches of "snow-ice" from the top of the good ice, and a third had to draw very largely upon its surplus fund to replace horses that had been killed by the excessive heat of the previous year. There was no pretense that a full crop had not been gathered, for the figures showed that on the 1st of February of that year 1,408,500 tons had been stored away.

In 1874 the Winter was to some extent what might be called an open one. By the 1st of February the store-houses along the Hudson were almost empty. On the 10th of the month a force of 8,180 men, 1,375 boys, 581 horses, and 41 steam engines, went to work vigorously. It was estimated that 94,500 tons per day were housed during three days. A thaw set in on the 13th, and caused the suspension of 3,000 men. By the 21st of February some 750,000 tons had only been harvested, and the additions afterward made were not considerable enough to materially interfere with the plans of the several companies having a monopoly of the ice business. Neither was it of much consequence that the Kennebec River ice-men had harvested nearly two million tons by the 25th of March. They soon intimated to the dealers of this City, New-Jersey, and Brooklyn that the wholesale rate would "have" to be increased $4 per ton. Having now determined to wrench as much as possible out of the consumers, an effort was made to bind the Kennebec men not to sell ice to any company not in the monopoly. In that way it was thought that $2 or $3 more could be exacted, but in the latter calculation they rather overstepped the mark. Some public-spirited persons in Brooklyn started an opposition, which resulted in giving the monopolists a little trouble, and in having many strong promises made concerning the plans for the present year.

Now, we are not aware that the men who pledged themselves unasked to look after the interests of the consumers are doing anything toward the fulfillment of their trust; but it is to be hoped that they have been taking advantage of the good harvesting weather of the past ten days. The strike of the ice-men along the Hudson otherwise will not fail to be used by the monopolies against the consumers. We can imagine with what glee the Presidents of the Knickerbocker and Washington Companies have been rubbing their hands over the news that violence had been committed upon the few hungry men who had been glad of a chance to go to work at $1 25 per day; and with what emotions of pleasure they heard that it would be necessary, for the success of the harvest, that they should "back down" before the crushing arguments of the men, and by agreeing to pay $1 75 per day to those employed out of the store-houses, and $2 to those inside, put an end to the strike. Considering the hard frost, it would have been very difficult for them to have found any reasonable excuse for keeping the price up to even a third of what it was last year. Indeed, they could not have done it; but now fortune seems to smile upon them once more. They have been provided—from an unlooked-for source—with a most plausible reason. When they could raise the price upon such a ridiculous pretext as an "open Winter in Germany," surely they will not hesitate to use the much better argument of a successful strike for higher wages among the laborers.

A FLOWERY LEGISLATOR.

We have all heard of Senator Furlong, of Mississippi. He is a member of the State Senate, and is very conspicuous in the proceedings of the somewhat remarkable body of legislators which from time to time assembles in the pretty little town of Jackson. Furlong has been eminent ever since the Vicksburg troubles. They, and they alone, brought him into the proud prominence which he now occupies before the admiring world. They gave him the opportunity to make a "statement," which, as every one knows, is the easiest pathway of the average legislator, or agitator, to glory. They enabled him to wade in seas of turgid rhetoric, and to exhaust the dictionary for the expletives and epithets most fitting for unrestrained abuse. They gave him the pretext for the assumption of that intense and tragic attitude which is a favorite one among the legislators of the West and South; an attitude which implies that the speaker is alone capable of saving a prostrate and bleeding country from the ashes of further humiliation, and the absolute wreck best represented by chaos. The imagination, heated by a perusal of the impetuous Furlong's well-rounded paragraphs and graceful periods, finds no difficulty in picturing the Senator as clad in flowing robes, which are disordered by the tumultuous haste of his gestures, and ready to be led forth to win for his countrymen some great battle, or to leap into some yawning gulf, that he may offer himself a sacrifice for the weal of all.

When, at Jackson, the momentous hour arrived in which the majority and minority reports of the joint committee of both Houses on the subject of the Governor's Message with regard to affairs at Vicksburg were to be discussed, and the mighty Furlong arose in his place, a cynical Senator near him dryly remarked, "Now we shall have some poetry." Whereupon, as the local scribes have duly recorded, Furlong turned fiercely upon his critic, saying, "Yes, Sir; but a great deal more of Truth!" The reader who glances over the sixteen pages of close print which represent the speech of the grandiose Furlong on that occasion, will be at a loss to know how there can be more of truth than of poetry in the effort, for there certainly never was before so much poetry in any speech from lips of mortal man. The oratory of the renowned local legislator is as flowery as the soil of the State where he resides. A luscious and cloying sweetness, a heavy and dense perfume, permeate the sentences of the learned Senator. Adjectives join hands and dance like reckless Bacchantes, around disheveled Mænades of nouns. Adverbs hilariously crown themselves with garlands, and subjects and predicates despairingly wade toward each other through great lakes of by no means translucent metaphor. Here and there loom up weird and despairing processions of condemnatory sentences, freighted down with curses which seem about to crush them. The simplest accusation is magnified into a mighty impeachment, which is trumpeted to the four corners of Heaven. We should receive with extreme reluctance the statement that the honorable Senator put the soles of his feet to the floor during the delivery of this speech. We figure him to our dull minds as soaring rapturously in the blue empyrean, scattering indiscriminately roses and curses, and striking terror into the heart of the "blind and infatuated stranger, whose robber-grasp is upon the throat of Mississippi, and the insolent miscreants who alone compose his political household." [*Vide* speech.]

The Honorable Furlong is passing wonderful in denunciation; and we are far from desirous of taking issue with him upon many of the facts which he has brought forward. We might submit, however, in an humble way, that such a torrent of abuse as he pours out upon Gov. Ames and his "political household" is of no practical avail, and that all such buncombe and sophomoric redundance of epithets are not worth as much as one hour of practical and earnest co-operation of leading men of both parties in the State in correcting evils. The flowery Furlong should remember that he is only pandering to class hatred and bitterness which are of long standing, and that the united effort necessary to secure the upbuilding of the State can come only when these have passed away. The diffuse Furlong will search in vain the records of the South Carolina Legislature now in session for fiery and uncompromising speeches from Conservative orators; he will find, on the contrary, that those sensible and self-sacrificing men are making all necessary concessions and using all reasonable methods to secure the good of all. Let the verbose Furlong and his imitators do the same thing; let them work, and they will in time be able to say that the men who, to use the Mississippi Senator's mildest and least ornamental words, have "broken down the Constitution, debauched one entire department of the Government, corrupted the Republican press, trampled under foot the most revered theories and principles of the party which elected them, and opened wide the doors of the County and State Treasuries to robber hands," can no longer maintain themselves in power in the State.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

Mr. Thomas will this evening give an extra concert at Steinway Hall, in which Mr. Constantin Weikert, a pianist whose musical education has been completed in Leipzig, is to have his first hearing in public in the United States. At the Academy of Music, a gala representation, in aid of the Société Francaise de Bienfaisance, will occur; it should not be forgotten that the performance of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" is to to be the first and only one that opera will have in this City, and that the occasion will also be that of Mlle. Aimée's only appearance in New-York until Spring. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre "Charity" is to be played. At Wood's Museum, Mr. Thompson is announced to appear in "Dixie." The San Francisco Minstrels announce a new burlesque called "Clotilde; or, the Bruised Heart." No changes of bill are noticeable at other places of amusement.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second Philharmonic concert of the present season took place at the Brooklyn Academy Saturday evening. The programme interpreted by Mr. Thomas' orchestra included, with one exception, selections which have been recited so frequently in the New-York concerts as to need no fresh praise as to merit or excellence of rendering. The single composition new to local audiences—some "Hungarian airs," by Brahms—will be made known here this evening. The vocalist Saturday was Miss Anna Drasdil, a thoroughly-trained and earnest contralto, who sang with precision and taste "In questa tomba oscura" and "Di tanti palpiti."

OBITUARY.

SIMON DE VISSER.

Mr. Simon De Visser, an old and highly-respected citizen, died at his residence on Thursday last of pneumonia, after a very short illness. Mr. De Visser was a well-known merchant of this City, and had been engaged in the sugar and Havana trade for many years. His fortune was reputed to be large, and at one time he was supposed to be one of the richest men in New-York. Among business men he was universally esteemed and respected, and his credit and standing were of the best. His high social qualities were known and appreciated by a large number of friends, by whom his death will be sincerely regretted. Mr. De Visser was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

CAPT. JOHN WEBBER.

Capt. John Webber, of the town of Ossining, Westchester County, died at his residence on Friday last, aged eighty-five. Capt. Webber was a veteran of the war of 1812, and commanded a battery of artillery during that struggle. On the occasion of the last visit of Gen. Lafayette to this country Capt. Webber commanded the company of dragoons which composed the guard of honor that served as the General's escort from this City to Boston, and when Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was received in New-York, he acted as one of the aids. He was born in Westchester County, and was well known and respected by all. For many years of his life he was connected with the Militia, in which he took great interest.

JOHN H. SCHOMACKER.

John H. Schomacker, who established the Schomacker Piano-forte Manufacturing Company, died in Philadelphia, Penn., Saturday, aged seventy-five. He came to this country in 1837. He was a prominent Mason, and assisted materially in all German charitable enterprises.

A SNOW-SLIDE IN UTAH.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A PARTY OF TEAMSTERS—THREE TEAMS OVERWHELMED.

From the Salt Lake Herald, Jan. 12.

Superior Gulch, Little Cottonwood cañon, is a deadfall or man-trap for several weeks during the Winter on account of the snow-slides that come down at that point. Yesterday the snow broke from away up on the side of the mountain, when the ore teams of Mr. A. S. Patrick were on the road immediately below. With deafening roar and almost with the velocity of a bullet shot from a gun the immense body of snow rushed down the rugged side of the mountain, increasing in bulk and gathering force as it descended, and sweeping every obstruction in its course till it struck the bed of the cañon, and was forced up on the opposite side for a distance of several rods. Mr. Patrick and his teamsters made desperate efforts to get out of the way of the slide, but that gentleman, with four of his men and their teams, were caught and partially buried, though fortunately all escaped with their lives; only one outfit—a span of mules, ore sled, and harness—was lost. The team and driver were carried across the creek, and completely hid in the snow. The other teamsters went to work with a will, and soon succeeded in relieving their fellow from his perilous situation.

Notwithstanding the savage manner in which he had been knocked about, the young man found that he was not severely hurt, his only injuries being slight bruises. The mules and sled had not been recovered when our informant left the scene of the occurrence. Mr. Patrick had offered a reward of two hundred dollars to the parties who would get his mules out alive, and a large number of men were at work shoveling for them, but it was scarcely possible that the animals could have survived under the snow for so long a time, even if they were not killed outright. The slide, when it reached the cañon bed, was about three hundred yards wide, and filled the gulch to a depth of fifty feet with snow and rocks.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

A bill has been introduced in the Indiana House of Representatives to reduce the size of the Legislature one-half, making the Senate to consist of twenty-five members and the House of fifty. The Constitution now provides that the Senate shall not exceed fifty, nor the House one hundred members, and both branches are now at the maximum. The Indianapolis *Journal* says that it would be competent for the Legislature to make the proposed change, but it would hardly be a popular one, nor does it seemed called for by any consideration of public welfare.

QUARANTINE.

REPORT OF DR. VANDERPOEL, THE HEALTH OFFICER.

A SATISFACTORY EXHIBIT FOR THE YEAR—A DIMINISHED AMOUNT OF SICKNESS—CASES OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES FEWER IN NUMBER—WHERE PREVENTIVE EFFORT SHOULD BE DIRECTED—GOOD EFFECTS OF THE CARE EXERCISED ON BOARD SHIPS—THE QUARANTINE PROPERTY IN GOOD CONDITION—CONCLUSION.

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, }
QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Jan. 1, 1875. }

Hon. William L. B. Stears, President of the Commissioners of Quarantine:

In presenting my third annual report it gives me pleasure to state that less sickness of a contagious or transmissible character has entered the port than during any season for several years past. Sixty-eight cases of sickness have been removed from vessels. There have been eleven cases of small-pox, exposing 3,225 persons, as compared with 680 cases, exposing 70,306 in 1872, and thirty-two cases, exposing 14,795 in 1873. Of ship-fever, five cases, as compared with six cases in 1872 and seventeen cases in 1873. Of yellow fever, twelve cases, as compared with forty-two cases in 1872 and sixty-two cases in 1873. No cholera has entered the port in 1874. Various causes have conduced to produce this result, and in the few words which will be devoted to this report I shall be content to notice some of the principal.

CAUSES OF THE DIMINUTION OF SICKNESS.

1 One chief cause for the diminished amount of sickness, is the great falling off in the number of emigrants who have arrived, not reaching half the number of 1873. 2. The sanitary supervision at this port is not limited to the mere removal of sickness actually present on vessels, but goes to the enforcement of hygienic conditions in all that pertains to the health and comfort of the passengers, and has not only its effect upon their welfare while on the passage, but the companies engaged in the business find that it inures to their pecuniary advantage, to institute a sanitary inspection of all emigrants, before the vessel leaves her European port. Those actually sick, or possibly threatened with contagious sickness, are thus prevented coming on board and exposing others.

SCOPE OF THE DUTIES OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

It has seemed to me that the misapprehension upon the scope of the duties pertaining to this position, is so great with the community that I shall be pardoned in devoting a few moments to their consideration. Usage applies the word "quarantine" as embracing the sanitary measures which are carried on at this port. The word in its literal sense conveys no idea either of their scope or aim, while it expresses an erroneous and false impression of the duration of detention, which vessels under any circumstances are compelled to undergo. Enlightened observation has taught the physician in private practice that a large proportion of the maladies with which he is brought in contact are preventible in their character, and when, had reasonable precaution been taken to observe the recognized laws of health, they could have been averted. He recognizes, therefore, that he has performed but a small part of the duty and obligation resting upon him in curing the malady presented; he must, in addition, study the immediate causes, point them out for eradication, and not be content in his relation until he has exhausted every means which can directly or indirectly favor a recurrence of the disease in another individual. This is termed the "stamping out" process, and daily are its workings seen in the almost total disappearance of typhus fever, whether under the cognomen of jail fever, ship fever, relapsing fever, &c., the arrest of typhoid, and the restrictions upon the spread of small-pox. The same principle of duty so sacred to the physician in private practice devolves with greater force upon the physician placed in trust of protecting a whole population from the incursions of transmissible diseases from without. His work of sanitary supervision is only partially performed when with most scrupulous care and exactitude he determines the absence of disease on the particular vessel examined. He must take in the sanitary condition and surroundings of the vessel itself; must instruct the officers wherein, even though sickness is not actually present, they become amenable to violations of sanitary laws, presenting it may be all the conditions when an epidemic incursion should be feared. If, when pointing out these violations of sanitary laws, assurance is given that by complying with these simple and palpable axioms they may enter with almost impunity an infected port, may discharge and receive cargo without a case of sickness occurring, and as the result of such precautions are liable to modified restrictions when entering this port, it goes far to solve the problem of preventing the transmission of these infectious diseases, and tends to confine them to more and more restricted limits.

WHERE PREVENTIVE EFFORT SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

All experience shows that such efforts are far more effective when employed in the place of inception than when attempted after the epidemic has gained full headway. To this end do the present labors of sanitarians tend. The many futile attempts on the part of Governments and municipalities during the past forty years to prevent the spread of the cholera scourge has at length demonstrated that the great effort for the prevention of its travels must be made in the place or places of its origin. These are relatively limited, and observation has shown they are in a great degree amenable to Governmental restrictions. In the first instance its transmission has not been owing to the interchange of commercial relations or fabrics, but spring almost wholly from the blind and fanatical observance of certain religious ceremonies, whereby hundreds of thousand of human beings are brought in the most crowded proximity, under the heat of a tropical sun, with the utmost disregard of all sanitary rules, the result of which is to give a maligant virulence to an endemic and restricted disorder. Their subsequent dispersion transmits the germs, so that the marks of its passage may be studied wherever man holds intercourse with man. While, therefore, European Governments must bend their energies to its suppression in the place of its origin, upon us devolves a somewhat different course of action, based, however, upon the same sanitary principle. Reaching the western coast of Europe, its further progress by land is impossible, and it can only be transmitted to these shores through the medium of the many vessels traversing the ocean. The experience of the past shows that it has always followed this course, while in almost every instance both officers of vessels and passengers have considered when the pestilence appeared among them that theirs was but a passive duty, and in the spirit of fatalism allowed it uninterrupted progress.

Such, however, should not be their relation to the disease, nor should sanitary authorities on this side of the Atlantic accept such action as the full performance of duty on the part of those engaged in transporting passengers. We stand here in a somewhat similar relation to the disease when it is ravaging Europe as do European countries to its starting-point on the Ganges. They have found that the chief restrictive efforts must be made at the place of its inception; ours should be made at the new starting foci, the vessels themselves. If successful here, while the disease is confined to restricted limits, its further ravages are stayed. To this field then should the efforts of sanitary inspection be chiefly directed.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF VESSELS.

Officers of vessels should understand that they will be no longer regarded as passive instruments in the transmission of the disease, but that upon them devolves the responsibility of using prompt measures of isolation, cleanliness, destruction of soiled clothing, and disinfection, and that in following out these efficiently the disease may be jugulated; that, as a result of such action, the sanitary officers are enabled to mitigate in due proportion the period of their detention. Almost all passenger travel is conducted by steam-ships: their success depends upon the regularity and speed of trips; time with them is, then, a factor of the highest importance. We have therefore the double incentive of pecuniary gain and self-preservation to stimulate to the most efficient efforts. Happily the principal steam-ship lines recognize and appreciate this, and it has been one of the most gratifying experiences of my position to be able to second their efforts by speedy *pratique*. Every vessel now carries an experienced medical officer, and upon the first appearance of a contagious disorder a special isolated hospital is at once improvised and every measure to stifle the disease put into immediate use. Knowing that the responsibility does not cease in the mere transportation of passengers, but that on their arrival here they are held to rigid account, both in the observance of hygienic laws and their transportation of infectious diseases, they cause a careful examination of all steerage passengers to be made previous to their coming on board the steamer.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE CARE EXERCISED ON BOARD THE VESSELS.

The beneficial effects of this practice are, I think, apparent in the comparatively small number of cases of small-pox which have entered the port during the past year. While the disease has been as prevalent as usual in European countries, very few cases have found their way on the passenger ships. During the first year of my administration, when emigration was active, scarce a week elapsed but small-pox was on some vessel. This year it has been a mere visitor. We account, upon similar reasons, for the few cases of yellow-fever which have arrived. During the past few years trade with yellow-fever ports has undergone a marked and radical change. Instead of being confined to sailing-vessels, which made long passages and lay for a long time in infected ports, so that the fomites of the disease had ample opportunity to reach the hold of the vessel, and in its hidden recesses to gain force and virulence, the trade is largely conducted in steamers which make regular and frequent transit, lying but a limited period in the infected port. The officers of the vessels are fully alive to the importance of protecting the crew by cleanliness and regular habits, and so allow but little opportunity for the disease to gain access through this source. The thorough purification they undergo on each arrival at this port precludes a nidus of filth for the development of the disease germs. It is the practical working of this principle carried out by the masters of vessels which has enabled me during the past Summer to be more lenient than has been the custom for many years past. Each year has it been pointed out, and the result is shown as follows: In 1872 115 vessels were lightered, in 1873 112, in 1874 69. To show also that the commercial facilities may be increased without risk, and that no monopoly exists in the lightering, stevedoring, &c., there were 19 licenses granted for these purposes in 1872, 22 in 1873, and 96 in 1874.

THE YELLOW FEVER AND MALARIAL FEVER CASES.

Nor can it be said the comparative immunity from yellow fever was owing to its want of prevalence in its favorite haunts. The epidemic at Havana during the Summer was especially malignant in the proportion of deaths to those attacked, rising, I am informed by one of the principal physicians of that place, to near eighty per cent. There have been years when the number attacked has been greater, but few when the percentage of mortality was more severe. It will be observed that of the sixty-eight cases in hospital, a large number were congestive malarial fever, the appearance of which, to the inexperienced observer, is so similar to that of yellow fever that prudence, as well as the necessity of guarding the community from unnecessary alarm, dictates their removal from the vessel. The location of the hospitals is such with unequaled attention, ventilation, and sunlight, that the sick recover from such diseases far sooner when removed to Dix Island than if allowed to enter other hospitals.

CONDITION OF THE QUARANTINE PROPERTY.

The material condition of the Quarantine property is satisfactory. During the past year the repairs on the islands and boats have been such as would be necessary to maintain in good order that species of perishable property. The new boarding station was completed and occupied early last Spring, and the experience of the year has fully justified the wisdom of the selection. Vessels are more promptly boarded, the anchorage has been found satisfactory, while, not less important to the interests of the State, the whole surrounding community acquiesce in the expediency of the location, and have extended, for the first time in twenty years, a hospitable welcome to the officers whose duties are here performed. The State steam-boat Nelson K. Hopkins is laid up at the dock as securely wharfed as at any pier in the harbor. The Illinois has been removed from her station at Lower Quarantine and anchored for the Winter in Gravesend Bay. Her upper deck, exposed to the direct action of the weather and sun was leaking so badly last Spring, that, instead of recaulking as had been done so frequently, I had a covering of canvas laid the entire length, and this well painted. While the first cost of this was very little more than caulking its durability will be far greater. The State burying ground and adjacent property at Seguine's Point, which, from long neglect, was dilapidated, overrun with briars, and destitute of fences, has been for the first time surveyed and a map deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. New fence has been made around the whole property, (near fifty acres,) the briars and weeds cut down, the burial-ground drained and the swamp-land improved as much as the thousand dollars appropriated by the last Legislature for the whole of the above purposes would permit. For the first time since 1857 has the State in her own fee possessed all the facilities for resisting the transmission of contagious diseases—they are now, I consider, ample to meet any emergency. Of course, not only their future efficiency, but true economy dictates that the State maintain this efficiency, in not allowing any portion to become dilapidated. A partial neglect, even, of this species of property would in the end entail a far greater expense than prompt repair whenever accident or wear and tear make necessary.

COMMENDATION OF ASSOCIATES AND SUBORDINATES.

In closing, I beg to tender to yourself and your associates in the commission my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and assistance you have extended to me in the performance of my duties. I can but reiterate the expressions of both my previous reports for the integrity and ability in the performance of their respective trusts of Dr. Mosher, as Executive Officer, and the deputies, Drs. Thompson and Macartney.

(Signed,) S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL REPORT—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The fiftieth annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York has been received. The report of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the President, shows that during the year 1874 724 children were received in the House of Refuge, and that on the 1st of January of the same year the number of children in the House was 663, making a total of 1,367, of which 598 were indentured and discharged, leaving 789 in the House on Jan. 1, 1875. Of these there are: White boys, 641; white girls, 96; colored boys, 36; colored girls, 16. The total receipts for the year 1874 have been $117,527 62, the items of which are as follows: From the State Controller, annual and special appropriations, $60,500; from labor, $41,594 48; from Board of Education, $7,468 61, from theatre licenses, $7,000, and from the sale of unused articles and wharfage, $964 53. The net cost for support for the year was $61,457 94, and the total net expense was $74,592 04. A statement showing the parentage of the children, whether native or foreign, so far as it has been able to be ascertained, is also given in the report. It is as follows: American, 96; German, 88; African, 35; English, 26; Jewish, 3; Scotch, 6; Bohemian, 1; Irish, 334; mixed, 34; French, 8; Welsh, 1; Cuban, 1; Italian, 3; total, 636. The disposition made of the children sent out during the year was as follows: Discharged to friends, 387 white boys, 51 white girls, 17 colored boys, and 3 colored girls; total, 458. To hire, 3 boys and 3 girls; by habeas corpus, 4 white and 1 colored boy; indentured to farming, 64 white boys and 18 colored boys; to housewifery, 25 white and 5 colored girls; to carpenter, 2 boys; to woolen manufactures, 1 boy; to shoemaking, 1 boy; enlisted in the army, 1 boy; sent to sea, 2 boys; returned to courts as improper subjects, 2 boys; transferred to Juvenile Asylum, 1 boy; escaped, 4 boys; died, none. Total, 598. The reports of the various officers in charge of the several branches of the institution shows a favorable condition of affairs. That of the physician is peculiarly so, as it shows that out of the 1,387 inmates but 250 of them were treated in the hospital, and that no death occurred.

MAX ADLER'S RIVALRY IN CRAPE.

I learn from a newspaper that "a Kansas widower was tarred and feathered the other day because he didn't wear deep enough mourding for his departed spouse." This reminds me of the contest that has been raging in our village between Brown and Jones. Both of them lost their wives on the same day, and after the funerals, Brown appeared again in public with three inches of crape on his high hat, while Jones only had two. Jones was so much afraid people would think he didn't mourn for his wife as deeply as Brown grieved for his that he added four inches of crape to his hat, whereupon Brown, apprehending that people would believe that he thought more lightly of his loss than Jones did of his, put eight inches of crape on his hat. Then Jones, determined not to be outdone as a mourner for the dear departed, put on so much more crape that it extended considerably above the top of his hat crown. Whereupon, Brown became excited, and, cutting the crown from an old hat, he dovetailed it on his new one, and swathed it in crape to the summit. Jones was unwilling to display envy, but the memory of Mrs. Jones was so sacred to him that he enveloped his hat in pasteboard four feet high, and wrapped it all in the blackest crape he could buy. But Brown, feeling that his love for Mrs. Brown demanded energetic action, bought fifteen feet of stovepipe, jammed it down over his hat, bandgaged it with 200 yards of crape, and once more appeared upon the street. Then Jones sent to the city and ordered a hat eighty feet high, craped six inches thick. It was sent home from the freight office on a dray, and the next morning Brown knocked off, married the widow Metcalf, and resumed business in a straw hat. Jones is having his mourning hat cut up into lengths, and he hoped to be able to fill his bets with them if his side lost in the election.

DISCHARGE OF THE CARBONDALE BANK ROBBERS.

From the Scranton Republican, Jan. 16.

The latest accounts from Carbondale, which come to us from reliable sources, state that on a further hearing of the case of the two men arrested as the supposed robbers of the First National Bank of that city, on Thursday, they were discharged, the examination failing to identify them, or in any way prove that they were connected with the crime. It is the opinion of those best informed, however, that they were connected in some way with it, either as accomplices or principals, although there is no evidence upon which they could be held.

COLORADO PAPERS.

EXPERIENCES OF THE LAST PARTY OF THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION.

IN THE MOUNTAINS IN WINTER—CAMPING IN THE SNOW WITH THE MERCURY BELOW ZERO—TRAVELING THROUGH A FROZEN COUNTRY—SLIDING DOWN MOUNTAIN TRAILS—SHOOTING A GRIZZLY—SPENDING THANKSGIVING NIGHT IN THE OPEN—REACHING CIVILIZATION AT LAST.

The first division of Hayden's United States Geological Survey was the last to leave the field. Having worked from the mouth of the Eagle River up the Grand for some thirty miles, and across to the head waters of the former, in the vicinity of Mount Powell, the party was at length driven back by numerous heavy snows and the intense cold of approaching Winter. It was evident that no more work could be accomplished during the season, and all that remained to be done was to make as rapid an exit from the snowy regions as was possible. A couple of days' steady drive down the Eagle brought the party to the junction of that stream with the Grand, where three of the men had been left in charge of part of the cargo and stock, as also to establish a barometric and meteorological station. In order to reach the White River Agency by as direct and accessible a route as possible, it was proposed to descend the Grand for some fifteen or twenty miles, to the Boiling Springs, and from that point to cross the mesa, where it was believed there was less snow—it being a lower country—thus avoiding the heavy drifts of the higher plateau. In accordance with this plan, therefore, the division moved down the Grand on the 10th of November. A few miles below the river flows through what is called a box-cañon several miles in length, the rocks rising up perpendicularly on either side for many hundreds of feet. To avoid this, the train was compelled to make a circuit to the right, ascending hill after hill, until arriving upon the summit of the great plateau. It was while climbing one of these steep ridges that we heard the report of a rifle-shot, followed rapidly by two others, evidently fired by our hunter, Harry Yount, who had preceded the train in quest of game. As was usual on such occasions, numerous wagers were made as to "meat" or "no meat," and we were left not long in doubt, for shortly a voice was heard calling from the top of the ridge "bring up two of your strongest mules to pack the biggest grizzly you ever saw." And truly, when we saw him he was the largest bear of the season. Harry had discovered him walking leisurely off, and soon brought him to a halt by sending a bullet into his flanks. A grizzly at bay is a dangerous plaything, and, knowing this, Harry was on the alert. As the bear wheeled around another bullet entered his skull, crushing and splintering the whole front of the bone, as was afteward discovered. But, not deterred by these slight annoyances, Bruin made rapidly along the side of the slope in a shuffling amble toward the apparently doomed hunter. Harry saw his danger in time, however, and, reloading quickly, with great presence of mind and steadiness of nerve, sent one more loaden messenger through the heart of the bear, which, after three or four blind plunges, fell dead in the bushes. This made the fourth killed on the trip. A short time before Harry reported having seen seven grizzlies congregated in a thicket on the White River, but it was too hot for him, and he did not stop to parley.

CAMPING IN A SNOW-STORM.

As the train moved up the slopes, the weather became more and more threatening. A halo encircled the sun, which, growing constantly thicker as we ascended into the clouds, soon obscured him from sight. Presently the snow commenced to sift down, and, as we reached the level of the table-land, a heavy storm had set in. Almost blinded by the pelting snow and hail, the mules were scarce able to wade through the drifts, and it soon became evident to all that camp must be pitched very shortly. But what a spot to remain in over night! Snow over a foot in depth; very little wood; no water, and not a spear of grass for the stock. It was useless to proceed further, buffeting with the storm, and there was imminent danger of becoming lost or snowed in. Unpacking the animals, we laid the cargo upon the snow, covering it with canvas to protect it from the rapidly-descending snow; and, tying the poor beasts to trees to prevent their straying away for food and water, we proceeded to get supper and make our beds. Raising our tents, we spread our blankets upon fifteen level inches of snow, and then came the task of getting "grub-pile." On such an occasion all hands joined in, so as to facilitate the getting of supper, and keep from freezing. In the absence of water, snow was melted over the fire. Sitting around the camp-fire, each with a tin plate, knife and fork in his hands, it was anything but a pleasant meal that we partook of, although we were all as hungry as half-starved dogs. It is useless to describe further the hardships and discomforts of that memorable night.

DRIVEN BACK BY THE SNOW—MAKING A CIRCUIT.

Awaking in the morning we discovered that several inches more of snow had fallen, with no prospect of a cessation. A consultation was hastily held, resulting in the decision to retrace our steps of the previous day and make a circuit around the Eagle River, in order to avoid the deep snow through which we would otherwise have to pass to reach Bear River Crossing. This journey would require a week, and would take us out forty miles north of the agency, where our specimens and supplies were stored; but a small party would be sent back, while the main camp would remain near Morgan's ranch at the crossing. The descent from the mesa was worse, if possible, than the ascent had been, as the snow had melted somewhat on the exposed sides of the hills, making the trail exceedingly muddy and slippery. The animals did not walk, but literally slid for hours until we were out of the snow; and many a tumble and toss most of the party received, as horse after horse slipped up on his haunches and shot like a sled to the foot of the slope. This was because all the shoes had been polished smooth by the long wear of mountainous trails. It was late in the afternoon when the waters of the Grand again flowed past our feet, and with feelings of relief, and with mutual congratulations upon our narrow escape from a Winter in the mountains, we made our camp once again at the mouth of the Eagle. From its junction with the Grand to beyond its cañon, a distance of thirty miles, we traveled the next day over the best trail we had yet seen. Little need be said of the country between the head-waters of the Eagle and the Bear. Suffice it to say we crossed through the natural valleys and part of Egeria Park, seeing nothing new, and stopping but one day before striking the Bear. As soon as we reached the latter, however, a perceptible change in the temperature was felt. Sleeping in the open air, upon more or less snow, and rising to eat breakfast by starlight, with the thermometer at zero, and even below, is by no means a luxury to be craved.

EXPERIENCES ON AN INDIAN TRAIL.

The first signs of civilization, after nearly five months of camp life, were seen at Bear River Crossing in the form of a ranch and a wagon-road—the former owned by one Morgan, an Indian trader, and the latter being the Rawlins road, which we afterward followed to that point, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles.

Just before we arrived here we had been following an Indian trail all day along the hillsides. The path was slippery and in some places dangerous, for the worn hoofs of our animals made no impression on the ice. Where the sunlight shone on the trail it was muddy and slimy, and in the hollows and upon the unexposed hillsides the path was one smooth strip of ice. It was necessary for one's personal safety to dismount at the top of every slope, and to drive our horses on before us. Presently we came to the verge of a hill steeper and longer than any we had passed all day. The path was at an angle of forty-five degrees, very narrow, and lined on both sides by trees. For thirty or forty feet the trail followed a straight line, when it suddenly turned to the left and continued for some thirty feet further. We saw that it would be impossible to keep our seats upon our animals, so dismounting, we started them, one by one, ahead. The first step brought each one on his haunches, and down they went, spinning round and round like a top; one horse lodged about half way down in the trees, but the next one shooting past knocked him into the path, and they went whirling down together. There was a regular avalanche of horses and mules. All reached the base of the hill in safety, amid the shouts and laughter of the dismounted riders.

THE VALLEY OF THE BEAR RIVER.

Along the valley of the Bear River are some of the richest and most beautiful tracts in the Territory. There are spots of unsurpassed loveliness lying on either side of the narrow but picturesque stream. The atmosphere, cool and pleasant in Summer, is mild and invigorating during the Winter months, and the near-lying hills shelter the river bottom from the bleak winds and heavier snows of the mountains. Stock grazing is excellent all the year round; game is abundant during the Summer months, and the river abounds in fish. The soil is fertile and rich, and susceptible of the highest cultivation. During the past year immigration has commenced to set in, and in the Spring a colony of fifteen families is expected to locate in the valley. If the Indians leave the settlers unmolested a thriving colony will shortly occupy this section of the country. But the Utes are dangerous neighbors, and just at present are standing on the dividing line between peace and war. Their motto seems to be, "Kill whenever there is no danger of discovery." It is a singular fact, yet one in accordance with the Indian disposition, that the White River Utes invariably hunt in the mountains of the Bear River, nearly thirty miles north of their reservation; and this is the more singular that there is little game in those parts compared with the plateau country south of the agency and immediately in the reservation, which is overrun with elk, deer, bear, mountain sheep, and wolves. As the saying is, the Indians "cut off their noses to spite their faces" in order to drive out all the game from the country before the whites have settled it. They prefer living in this way, shooting barely sufficient for their Winter subsistence, to remaining upon their own reservations and living in plenty, or even luxury. Such is the narrow-mindedness of the savage.

FROM SNAKE RIVER TO RAWLINS—THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

It required two days to reach Snake River, at which place there is quite a flourishing settlement. From there to Rawlins is a distance of seventy-five miles, which we accomplished in two and a half more days. The road from Snake River to Rawlins passes over a barren, sandy country, void of wood and water, with the exception of two or three small brooks, along whose banks grow a few stunted cottonwoods. The wind whistles bleakly across the plains, and, in severe weather, riding is excessively uncomfortable. The returning party, buoyed by the thought of reaching civilization, left Snake River on the morning of the 25th of November. Traveling all day without observing a sign of water or timber—most of the way through heavy sand—it was with jaded animals and weary limbs that we stopped at dark, hopeless of reaching a stream before the next day. Our march had been a particularly long one for the train, in the condition in which the stock was in, and we had come at least thirty-five miles, and were fortunate enough to discover a small puddle of water, to get at which we had to break through several inches of ice. It was the night of Thanksgiving. How we envied everyone at home the good things we pictured to our hungry stomachs! Building a fire of sage-brush, we gathered around its meagre warmth with plate in lap, doing ample justice to what we had. The night was the coldest we had experienced, the thermometer falling below zero, and soon after supper, one by one, we stole away to our cold beds, with not even a tent above us to break the force of the stiff breeze. There is not much toilet work done at such times, but in extreme cases some of the party removed their shoes. During the night, the horse of the Snake River mail-carrier, who had accompanied us the preceding day, was set loose by coyotes cutting the rope, although he was fastened not twenty feet from camp.

REACHING CIVILIZATION AT LAST.

The next day carried us across the main range of the Rockies through the lowest pass in the mountains, and we were once again on the Atlantic slope. The wind blew a gale, and it was cause for congratulation that some one of the party was not frost-bitten. Passing one more night upon the range, in the vicinity of a hay-stack, (a thing we had not seen for months,) it was the 28th day of November when we arrived at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. As if to bid us a last farewell upon our departure from their country, a band of about five hundred antelopes showed themselves above an adjacent ridge, and gazing for a moment at the unwonted sight, turned, and rapidly disappeared in the valley beyond. Now we were approaching the railroad, and the telegraph-poles, substantial evidences of civilization came into view, and we hailed the welcome sight with cheer after cheer. At Rawlins the cargo and stock were shipped by rail to their destinations, and the First Division of the Survey, bidding a last farewell to the mountains and plains of the uncivilized West, arrived in Denver on the second day of December, 1874. Thus ended the Summer's campaign. The results of the expedition will prove of the greatest importance to the scientific world, and much satisfaction is expressed at the work which has been accomplished.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Jan. 16, 1875:

New-England.—Office Established—Cumberland Mills, Cumberland County, Maine, William W. Lamb, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Mary Scott, North Woodville, Penobscot County, Me.; Andrew Dodge, Richmond, Cheshire County, N. H.; Edwin Cheeseman, Bancroft, Berkshire County, Mass.; Charles G. Fox, Bedford, Middlesex County, Mass.; John M. Gibbons, Granville Corners, Hampden County, Mass.; Robert G. Averill, Lenox Furnace, Berkshire County, Mass.; Mrs. Charlotte B. Weeks, North Chester, Hampden County, Mass.; Frank W. Stevens, North Rehoboth, Bristol County, Mass.; George W. Phillips, Foster Centre, Providence County, Rhode Island.

New-York.—Discontinued—North River, Warren County; Romulus Centre, Seneca County; South Kortright, Delaware County. Name Changed—Hanford's Landing, Monroe County, to Barnard's Crossing, and John Goodwin appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Franklin M. Crossley, Amboy Centre, Oswego County; Mrs. Sarah E. Cooper, Bennettsburgh, Schuyler County; Stephen Nelson, Breakabeen, Schoharie County; Joseph McMacon, Coveville, Saratoga County; Lawrence Dana, East Eden, Erie County; Abram H. Fiero, Flint Creek, Ontario County; Philo G. Sherwin, Fluvanna, Chautauqua County; Scudder Smith, Fresh Pond, Suffolk County; George Howland, Great Valley, Cattaraugus County; George W. Dexter, Guilford, Chenango County; John Newton, Hancock, Delaware County; William Stevens, Harpersfield, Delaware County; Reuben Washburn, Lisbithgo, Columbia County; Alexis H. Wheeler, Mount Upton, Chenango County; William Peck, Pittsfield, Otsego County; Mrs. Charlotte Nettleton, Rawson, Cattaraugus County; Ransom Clark, Rockland, Chenango County; Mrs. Maggie W. Gould, Rock Rift, Delaware County; Delos Nelson, South Wilson, Niagara County; Peter M. Hull, Stratton's Falls, Delaware County; Warren Demott, Woodsburg, Queens County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Eugene W. Coleman, Drakestown, Morris County; Henry W. Gesner, Linden, Union County; Leonard Quackenbush, Schraalenburgh, Bergen County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Stanton Hill, Wayne County, Sidney E. Stanton, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—Crescent, Pike County; Monroeville, Allegheny County. Name Changed—Star, Warren County, to Grand Valley, and Miss Olive R. Thomuson appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Jacob Godshalk, Ackmanville, Northampton County; William Russell, Atchison, Washington County; James U. Way, Bard, Bedford County; Charles W. Harlacher, Centre Hall, Centre County; John W. Bedford, Colorado, Schuylkill County; Mrs. Catharine H. Jenkins, Gwynedd, Montgomery County; George W. Mapes, Lenox, Susquehanna County; Hiram Griffith, Markleysburg, Fayette County; John H. Bibby, Muncy Station, Lycoming County; George W. Hilborn, Washington, Westmoreland County; Luther Lingle, Progress, Dauphin County; Jacob K. Cassel, Skippack, Montgomery County; William W. Maulfair, Tower City, Schuylkill County; Azariah Bane, Village Green, Delaware County.

Delaware.—Office Established—Thompson, Newcastle County, Annie Thompson, Postmaster.

Maryland.—Offices Established—Ford's Store, Queen Anne County; William T. Ford, Postmaster. Melrose, Carroll County; Chester B. Wentz, Postmaster. Middlebrook, Montgomery County; George H. Clements, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—J. William Wallis, Bladensburg, Prince George's County; Henry M. Wells, Fort Washington, Prince George's County; Charles E. Coffin, Muirkirk, Prince George's County; Francis A. Le Compte, Salem, Dorchester County; Richard F. Weir, South River, Anne Arundel County; Washington Hicks, White Plains, Charles County.

TWO NEGROES KILLED BY WHITE MEN.

CLINTON, La., Jan. 17.—On Friday evening last, just after dark, as three negroes, with their wagons loaded with shingles, had gone into camp, about six miles from Clinton, they were visited by white men, who were mounted, and who proposed buying their shingles, when, after a few words, one of the white men pulled out a pistol and shot two of the negroes, killing them instantly. The third negro escaped and gave the alarm. From the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest the jury came to the conclusion that the murders were committed by Lawson Blunt. A posse have gone in pursuit.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17.—The Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum at Oakland was destroyed by fire this evening, and is a total loss.

ALASKAN MUMMIES.

WHAT CAPT. HENNIG FOUND IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

AN INDIAN TRADITION—THE BODIES OF A CHIEF AND HIS FAMILY THAT HAVE BEEN PRESERVED A CENTURY AND A HALF—THEIR TRANSFER TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 9.

A discovery of momentous interest to the scientific world has just been made in one of the Aleutian Islands. Kagamale, an island in the Behring Sea, ten miles long and six miles wide, and second largest of an uninhabited group known as the Four Mountain Islands, ninety miles from Onalaska, has been revered by the Indians for centuries as the depository of the sepulchre of their greatest chieftain and his kindred. The island is in latitude 52° 54′, and longitude 169° 25′ west. A cave in the side of a mountain in the village of Ougachamak was consecrated to the royal dead, and a popular superstition prevented the Indians from invading its sacred confines. The tribe firmly believed that the remains of those in the sepulchre were impervious to decay. In 1868 the Alaska Commercial Company sent Capt. Ernest Hennig to Onalaska as their agent. He heard this tribal tradition, and so strong was its hold upon the public mind that the Russian priests did not hesitate to affirm its truth. Many years before the advent of Capt. Hennig the legend assumed the dignity of a record. A Russian priest named Saalenekoff had filed it in his archives. He copied it in his own language for the Captain, and the latter gave the paper to the writer. Here is the story as translated:

THE TRADITION.

On the Island of Kagamale there lived once a mighty and rich chief by the name of Katkhayahouchak. He bore a very bad character, and his bad deeds were so numerous and so glaring that the people of all the surrounding islands combined to carry on a war against the chief. He called to himself his beloved son, who was about fourteen years of age. He built him a small bidarka (canoe) and fitted it out. When the bidarka was finished the son went at once to his father and asked him to let him ride in it, and the father loved him so that he could not let him go and perish on the sea. But he continued to ask him every day, so that finally the father allowed him to go to the landing-place, but not far from shore. He went out himself in his new war canoe and watched him start, and then went back to his tent, or "barabara," and looked on to see whether he did not go too far from shore. But the son saw in the water a large otter, and he commenced to shoot at him with arrows. The otter went further and further from the land, and the boy followed. The father beheld this from the beach, and shouted to him to come back, but the boy did not hear him. Meanwhile evening had set in and it grew dark, and the father went home, as he could not see him any longer. But the boy went further and farther away, and finally could not fail to perceive that he was at a great distance from his island, and then he turned homeward and paddled toward the shore, but he did not see the island, and missed his way, and paddled toward another island, where he heard somebody call, and he answered, and somebody shot at him and he shot back; but he did not know at whom he was darting his arrows. Now, on this other island, an Aleut had married the boy's sister, but he would never let his wife go home—that is, to her native island—and she did not feel happy with him, but was homesick. On that evening the Aleut was walking with his wife along the beach, when they saw a small canoe, with a boy seated in it, and when he came near he knew who he was—knew that he was his wife's little brother. They ran toward him, pulled the canoe on the beach, and helped the boy out of it. But he did not know them, and stood up between them, with his bow ready to shoot. The Aleut became angry and raised his spear, and the boy got frightened again and pulled his bow, and when he was away a little distance he tried to shoot, but he lost his balance and the canoe upset, and when the others came to his assistance he was already dead. At this they all were much grieved, and they took out his body and placed it in a canoe and proceeded to the landing-place of his father and placed his body high up on the beach out of reach of the sea and left him. This was in October or November. The morning came, and the people found the body at the landing-place near the canoe, and they told the father. Katkhayahouchak, of it, and he came and saw and knew that it was his son, for when he had built the canoe. What was to be done? He called him by all his pet names, but he heard not and answered not, and finally he took him up and told his people to take him up to his barabara, (ougachamak,) and covered him up with his best "parka," (squirrel robe.) He set himself to work to find a burial place, and sent messengers to all his people to let them know that his beloved son had fallen into the sea and died. And when all the people heard the news they came together from the island of Kagamale and also from the four neighboring islands. And Katkhayahouchak received them all as guests at the funeral of his son. And when all was ready, on the first day of the ceremonies, he told them all to assemble in the great cave where the Aleuts were in the habit of leaving their noole dead. And all the island people and the guests came there in their best robes. And they carried a large stone trough and placed it in the cave. The father and sister entered the cave without delay, and stood in one row, while the friends prepared the body of the beloved son. They gave him on his journey all the necessaries of the chase and the fishery, arrows, and spears, and bladders without number. They gave him skins to lie on, soft and glossy, and moccasins and paddles, and skins of sea-lions for a canoe, and then they covered the stone trough and left the cave and closed it, and went to the village—the chief, his daughter, and the others—and they had tied up the eyes of the sister on the way to and out of the cave, that no woman might know the place where the chiefs lie, and it was late in the season and very cold. After this the chief went to his store-house, which was built near the village, and he made presents to every one and let them go their way, but when they had gone he followed them up and took everything from them, not only his gifts, but all their own best clothes and utensils. And after a time his daughter died, and was buried in the same place, but the people had taken warning from the first time, and did not bring all their riches. His wife died also, and was buried with great ceremonies, with beaver and otter skins, and everything dear to a woman, but was placed in a wooden box. Finally, Katkhayahouchak himself ended his life and went up to the mountain to rest with his children. The funeral was grander at this time and greater than any before, and the cave was closed up, and it was called after him; that is, Katkhayahouchak; and all Aleuts were forbidden to live on the island ever after. Thus was it that nobody had disturbed the remains on the Island of Kagamele until the year 1874. According to the accounts of old Aleuts this happened about 1720 or 1730, and accordingly the remains are 144 or 154 years old.

THE TRUTH OF THE STORY.

In all the seven years of his service in Alaska, until last September, Capt. Hennig had no opportunity to test the truth of the story. At that time an expedition was organized to hunt the red fox and sea otter on and around the Four Mountain Islands. These animals were very numerous on Kagamadle, and that island was made the objective point of the expedition. The party landed under a low mountain, and a large fissure in its sides at once caught the Captain's eye and brought back to his mind the story of the cave. The opening was at least twenty-five feet above the level of the sea, and subsequent measurement showed it to be two and one-half feet wide and ten feet high. The island is of volcanic formation, and utterly barren. There are a number of hot springs bubbling up from the surface of the rocky soil, the largest of these being within fifty yards of the cave. After a survey of the surroundings, Capt. Hennig climbed to the opening and entered. The temperature of the cave was intensely hot, and it was filled with clouds of vapor. The sides were covered with brilliant crystalizations, and from the roof were pendent rows of snowy-looking stalactites. The hot air drove the explorer out of the cave within ten minutes, the prespiration streaming from him. The Indian hunters of the expedition retreated from the mountain in terror. After a breathing spell Cap

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 16, was one by James M. Miller, under the direction of F. C. Bowman, Esq., Assignee, of the right title and interest of J. C. Murray in and to the pier, wharf, and bulk-head on the East River, between piers Nos. 16 and 19, and opposite Nos. 60, 61, and 62, South street, having a width of 100 feet, sold to R. J. Murray for $500. The sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a house and lot West Sixteenth street, west of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to the 21st inst.; and in the matter of the sale by William Kennelly of a large plot of land on the old Boston road, north-west corner of East Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been arranged. No other business was transacted.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 16, amounts to $376,164, as against $298,101, the figures for the previous week. The sales that have taken place have all been in actions of foreclosure, and in most instances the property has been purchased by parties in interest. The prices realized have been low, and in hardly a case sufficient to cover incumbrances. The market in general continues dull and devoid of any feature of note. It is hard to tell whether the bottom has yet been reached, but real estate is now at the lowest point seen for years past; and a shrewd man with capital attending the daily sales at the Exchange could hardly fail to make an investment, particularly in improved property, which would realize him a handsome profit.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

With one exception, namely, Messrs. Muller & Son's sale of property on Chambers street to-morrow, the auctions of the present week call for but little notice. In number the sales are also few, the list being as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 18.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.6 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 228.4 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Binkie, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 375 feet east of Fifth avenue.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Gabriel Furman, deceased, of the premises No. 37 Chambers street, and No. 13 Reade street, between Broadway and Centre street, embracing a lot 25 by 150, running through from Chambers to Reade street, with a five-story marble front and brick building, covering same thereon—a very valuable property.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Shirley, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 22 by 101.8, on Charles street, north side, between Washington and West streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 51.8 by 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5, with buildings thereon, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East Forty-second street, north side, 98 feet east of Second avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-seventh street, north side, 200 feet east of Fourth avenue, and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-eighth street, 200 feet east of Fourth avenue, adjoining above in rear.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-eighth street, south side, 225 feet east of Fourth avenue, and two lots, together in size 50.9 by 100, on Third avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-sixth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 245 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, to close estate of Richard J. Owens, deceased, of the premises No. 71 Sullivan street, south side, between Broome and Spring streets, comprising a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story and basement brick-front building upon the front thereof, and a three-story frame building in rear. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by about 45, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 35.8 by 204 by 42 by 204, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of a valuable country seat, now owned and occupied by Mr. J. V. D. Loomis, located at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depot, embracing 11 1-10 acres of land, handsomely laid out, with a large modern three-story frame house, stable, and other buildings thereon. For one desiring an investment of this nature, a most excellent opportunity is here presented.

Friday, Jan. 22.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street; and three lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 445 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, William Blakie, Esq., Referee, of six lots on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 23.7 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot, 20 by 100.5 on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 320 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also at Carpenter's Hotel, corner of Railroad avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, Morrisania, similar sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 45 by 100, on Melrose street, known as lot No. 691 on map of Village of Melrose, South Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Right, title, and interest in the pier, wharf, and bulk-head between South st. and the East River, between Piers Nos. 16 and 19, and opposite Nos. 60, 61, and 62 South st.; width, 100 ft..... $500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 15.

All title of grantor, being 1-42 part of real estate of late Stephen Van Wyck, his grandfather; Henry L. Van Wyck to Florence Van Wyck $1,600

Baxter st., Nos. 33, 35, 36½, 37, 37½, 39, 39½, e. s., 115.8x101.6; James Cassin to Isidor Falk..... 67,275

Delancey st., No. 309, s. s., 25x75; S. M. Willett to G. Mooney..... 5,000

Findlay st., or 150th st., s. s., lot No. 60, map of Melrose, 50x100; Cornelius McKinney to Charles Wneaten..... 1,400

6th st., n. s., 214.8 ft. e. of 1st av., 21x90.10; P. C. Schiefer to A. Wildberger..... 11,000

39th st., s. s., 222.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 20.10x100.5; Jonas J. Stone to Margaret W., wife of John B. Radley..... 20,000

51st st., n. s., 406.3 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x80.4; W. D. Murphy to M. Hogan..... 10,750

68th st., s. e. corner of 4th av., 20x80; 58th st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th av., 36x100.5; 58th st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 4th av., 36x100.5; Madison av., s. e. corner 74th st., 22.2x80; Terence Farley to Adolph B. Aussacker and Sigismund Kaufman..... 169,000

114th st., s. s., 100.5 ft. w. of 3d av., 20.10x100.11; Lucy A., wife of Stephen Gilman, to Robert R. Mcilvaine..... 4,500

Same property; Robert R. Mcilvaine to Stephen Gilman..... 4,500

114th st., s. s., 125.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.1; Lucy A., wife of Stephen Gilman, to Robert R. Mcilvaine..... 7,500

Same property; Robert R. Mcilvaine to Stephen Gilman..... 7,500

115th st., n. s., 250 ft. west of 1st av., 25x100.10; Rose, wife of Michael O'Connor, to Cornelia A. Work, widow..... 12,000

115th st., n. s., 300 ft. west of 1st av., 50x100.10; same to C. Cleland..... 24,000

115th st., n. s., 375 ft. west of 1st av., 25x100.10; same to John Brady, Executor... 11,000

1st av., s. e. corner 117th st., 25.2x104; B. Rousmon to B. Richardson..... 25,000

3d av., e. w. corner 72d st., 102.2x150; F. Vogt to J. C. Wolf..... 110,000

2d av., n. w. corner of 72d st., 27.2x100; Rhea, wife of Thomas Meloubes, and Eliza, wife Nicholas Geraty, to John T. and Mary L. Baker..... 25,000

Same property; Charles W. Baker to John T. and Mary L. Baker..... nom.

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

80th st., s. s., 501 ft. w. of 5th av., 99x100.5; Wilhelmina E. Taylor to Gertrude B., wife of William B. Taylor..... $30,000

Same property; W. B. Taylor to W. E. Taylor.. 30,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 1,258, store and front basement, 3 years, per year..... $3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE ELEGANT DWELLINGS WILL BE sold exceedingly low to prompt buyers: No. 7 West and Nos. 18 and 19 East 57th st., No. 41 West 56th, No. 1 East, No. 8 West 53d, Nos. 16 and 22 West 52d; 5th av., Nos. 5, 42, 70, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable. N. B.—Some decided bargains. V. E. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITIES IN TWO houses, rented for $8,000 yearly, for lots or City property not mortgaged; an unrented house worth about forty thousand dollars preferred. Address KNIGHT, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

SMALL FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 332 West 32d st., in perfect order, with mirrors and gas-attures; will be sold greatly below its value; nearly the whole amount of purchase can remain on mortgage; possession can be had the first of the month. JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 24 Park place.

$17,000—A FOUR-STORY BRICK high-stoop house, 24x50x½ block, good order, extra well built, two baths, &c.; 18th st., near 8th av.; a good bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL, well-built, well-located house, for which all cash will be paid. Only principals need address. DRY GOODS, Post Office Box No. 723.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan, without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate; also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT AND THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 127 East 78th st., three minutes' walk to 78th st. entrance to Central Park.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE.

For sale, a four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete; lot 25x100; house, 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 15th January, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River, also the privilege of keeping for one year floats at the steps at foot of Third Avenue Bridge, Harlem River. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE VALUABLE STORE AND LOT,

No. 37 CHAMBERS ST.,

running through to

READE ST.,

will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, JAN. 19,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Estate of Gabriel Furman, deceased. The store is extra size, being 25 by 150 feet, five stories in height, and the Chambers street front is of marble. SALE POSITIVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Of house and lot No. 71 SULLIVAN ST., east side, between Broome and Spring sts, to be sold at auction On THURSDAY, JAN. 21,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Owen Donohue, Executor of Richard J. Owens, deceased.

Lot 25x100 feet. Maps of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

On 73d st., between Madison and 5th avs., a new four-story house, newly and completely furnished; occupied less than three months by owner, who, being about to leave the City, will sell at fair price and on easy terms, or will let to private family only for one or more years. Possession immediately.

Rare chance for a really perfect establishment. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPerty in the village of Sing Sing, especially adapted for boarding-house and private livery business. Rent, $1,500 per year. Address B. AUSTIN, Box No. 77 Sing Sing.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $0,000, to lease for a term of years.

K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x190. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE BEST CORNER ON 5TH AV. APPLY TO HEBBERD & SON, NO. 29 EAST 14TH ST.

TO LET—TWO FINE STONE STORES AT CORNER of Howard and Crosby sts., 50 by 120 feet; at present occupied by Lee, Tweedy & Co.; will be divided or rented in separate parts if required. Apply at No. 3 Mercer st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A FINE STORE, 50X100, TO LET; ALSO, a first loft, with or without steam power, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—A few very desirable flats, with all modern improvements; locality first-class; rent very moderate; eight rooms on floor. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HILMERS & McGOWAN, consisting of the undersigned, HERMAN C. HILMERS and HENRY D. McGOWAN, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as of, and from, and after, the 15th day of January, 1875. Either partner may sign in liquidation.

H. C. HILMERS,
H. D. McGOWAN.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1875.

The business heretofore carried on at the City of New-York by the late firm of HILMERS & McGOWAN, will be conducted on and after the 16th day of January, 1875, by the firm of

HILMERS, McGOWAN & CO.,

consisting of the undersigned.

H. C. HILMERS,
H. D. McGOWAN,
JOHN W. BALFOUR.

Jan. 15, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of TAYLOR & WOODBURY is this day hereby dissolved by mutual consent. E. WILEY TAYLOR, Jr., will settle the affairs of the firm.

E. W. TAYLOR, Jr.
C. WOODBURY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm of BROWN & POWERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MORTIMER BROWN, JOSEPH D. POWERS.

Dated Jan. 14, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF MR. JOHN MURPHY and Mr. J. S. CRANSHAW, in the retail business of the subscriber, expired on the 1st inst. I shall continue to deal in cheap Dry Goods at No. 54 Catharine st. WILLIAM MATHEWS.

MR. R. V. R. SCHUYLER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASHN R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. THOWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE

CITY & STATE BONDS.

INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN NEW-YORK.

ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
ISAAC OSBORN,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HARVEY LEFFINGTON,
JAMES McBRIDE,
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr.,
CHARLES S. BROWN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice President.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentati n on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

EDWARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

EDWD. H. AMMIDOWN,
JAMES BUELL,
RAPHAEL BUCHMAN,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,
JULIUS CATLIN, Jr.,
HENRY C. HULBERT,
ISAAC ICKELHEIMER,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES R. PLUM,
EDWD. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
ABNER S. RICHARDS,
RUSSELL SAGE,
H. W. TOWNSEND,
HORACE K. THURBER,
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES BUELL was unanimously re-elected President, and RUSSELL SAGE was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
HENRY MEYER,
JOSIAH BLOSSOM,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
JOHN CROSBY,
J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY,
J. J. CRANE,
W. S. TISDALE,
H. A. HOWE,
J. HOORMAN JOHNSTON,
W. L. COGSWELL,
T. T. BUCKLEY,
G. G. SAMPSON,
W. H. GUION,
S. R. STONE,
G. G. HUBBARD,
S. J. DENNIS.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,
WM. M. BLISS,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JAMES W. SMITH,
CHAS. A. DENNY,
LEONARD J. SITJASTNY,
WM. L. STRONG,
JOHN BYERS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WM. A. WHEELER was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WM. M. BLISS, Vice President.

ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT their banking-house, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year.

JACOB CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM H. HENRY,
REBENEZER READLESTON,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
JOHN H. CONTOIT,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY ELL,
JAMES D. FITCH,
THOMAS B. KERR,
HENRY OLMSTED,
WILLIAM H. BEADLESTON,

At a subsequent meeting of the board JACOB CAMPBELL was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice President. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed F. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo. J. W. C. RODNEY, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.

Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN DIAMOND DRILL COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of five Trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may be legally presented, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS, President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN METALINE COMPANY, and of the FOREIGN METALINE COMPANY, will be held at No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.

JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN,

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 14 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

United States Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, Exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, Collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

STATEMENT

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN

(MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY

For the Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1874.

Entered Premiums on Unexpired Risks Dec. 31, 1873	$78,673 94
Premiums *entered* from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874	836,835 61
Total Marine Premiums	$915,509 55
Premiums earned during the year	$833,395 55
Losses paid and accrued less reinsurance and salvage	$265,728 51
Reinsurance Commissions and expenses	$250,134 31

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in bank and with London bankers	$133,786 83
United States Government Bonds	713,546 25
Loans on bond and mortgage and other bonds	34,240 00
Bills receivable and premiums in course of collection (*being actual entered premiums*)	123,740 82
Sundry accounts due the Company	3,896 46
Total	$1,009,210 41

A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on and after Jan. 14, 1875.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
N. CHANDLER,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
CHARLES LULING,
EMIL OELBERMANN,
EDWARD LUCKEMEYER,
CHARLES KNOBLAUCH,
JOHN J. CISCO,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
MAYER LEHMAN,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
GEORGE G. LAKE,
F. SCHUHARDT,
C. C. BALDWIN,
FRED. VON BERNUTH,
GEORGE W. HENNINGS,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
JOHN ALLEN,
RICHARD LATHERS,
ROBERT SPEDDING,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
JACOB DE NEUFVILLE,
HENRY M. TABER,
NATHANIEL B. WEED,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
A. FOSTER ELLIOT.

FERDINAND MOTZ, President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, Vice President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected:

HENRY DAVID,
CHARLES JENKINS,
M. M. VAN BUREN,
J. W. BROWN,
EDWARD SCULLY,
B. A. MATEREAU,
WILLIAM MILES,
NELSON SAMMIS,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
HAML'N BLYDENBURGH,
BERNARD McFEELEY,
MERRITT H. SMITH,
R. G. HATFIELD,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
ADRAM WAKEMAN,
J. WINDMULLER.
WM. H. MONTANYE,
JOHN A. BAUSH,
JAMES NEEVES,
THOMAS WEBB,
GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
NOAH A. CHILDS,
JOHN M. BIXBY,
ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
DAVID MAHANY,
JOHN ROMER,
J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARRINGER.
D. D. WHITNEY, President pro tem.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE RAILROAD LAND AND GRANT BONDS OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a corporation has been organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, by the name of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which corporation has become vested under foreclosure sales with the title to the railroads land grant, and all other properties formerly owned by the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company.

Pursuant to votes of the Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, passed in accordance with the terms of the decrees of the United States Circuit Court confirming said sales, every holder of the railroad or land grant bonds of the old company, upon the transfer of his bonds and all rights under them, and his stock in the old company to the new company, will be entitled to receive fifty-five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, in the stock of the new company, provided he shall at the time of such transfer pay five per cent. of the par value of his bonds, excluding coupons, within sixty days, from Dec. 19, 1874, in cash to the new company. For this five per cent. in cash and interest thereon, until July 1, 1875, each person will be entitled to receive the first mortgage bonds of the new company. The capital stock of the new company is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

It is manifestly for the interest of every holder of the bonds of the old company to avail himself of this privilege within the time specified, for otherwise he will be remitted to his distributive share in the proceeds of the sales of the road and lands, which, after payment of expenses, will probably amount to less than one per cent. on the par value of each class of bonds.

The bonds will be received and stock issued at the office of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, No. 70 State st., Boston, Mass., on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1875. JOSEPH H. CONVERSE,
President Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JAMES A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also good colored help, to suit for City or country: German, Swedes, English, French, Irish, &c., promptly supplied at very reduced wages by the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find, as usual, a number of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH st., Mrs. Hardman; select servants; Protestant, English, Irish, colored, Scotch, Swedish, German; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH employment office, No. 92; 4th av., families can select their servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very tidy young girl, a competent waitress, and a very neat chamber-maid; would assist in washing if required; can furnish the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and to assist in fine washing, or would take care of one or two grown children; is a neat sewer; is careful and obliging; has twelve years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID &c.—BY A TIDY GERMAN woman; is a good waitress and seamstress, or do general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a Swedish girl, with excellent references; is a first-class washer; can do general house-work; is a very handy girl; speaks good English; unexceptionable references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamberwork, or would do general housework in a small, quiet family; good reference. Apply at No. 190 East Broadway, Tuesday, in the forenoon.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 251 7th av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT as chamber-maid and waitress in City or country; City reference. Address L. L. W., Box No. 126 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Girl as chamber-maid; can do the neatest of sewing by hand and embroidery; first-class City reference. Call at No. 113 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; is a good plain and vegetable cook; also makes excellent bread and biscuits; understands the care of milk and making butter; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK, WHO HAS LIVED in the best families, and who has the highest recommendations; is a perfect cook, and can get up dinners and suppers for parties in a first-class manner; is neat and orderly in her kitchen. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., no stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; hones and lards; no kitchen maid required; can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR Assist in Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; she is a very good cook, meats, game, pastries; good plain baker, soup, can do milk and butter, &c., and first-house-work; good City testimonials. Call at Beckham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Can be seen until called for at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker, makes cakes and side dishes to perfection; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 19th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK, good cook and laundress; understands her business well; is kind and obliging; will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store below 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE PROTestant woman, Swedish; has had thorough experience here; good references; is capable, willing, a specimen City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; is careful, sober, and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. ECKERT.

A REPLY TO THE LETTER FROM MR. ORTON—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM — THE "QUARTUPLEX" TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT.

A reporter of THE TIMES called on Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, late General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Office, on Friday, to learn what reply he might have to make to the charges contained in the correspondence given by Mr. Orton, the President of the Western Union Company, on Thursday for publication, the substance of which was contained in an article in THE TIMES of Wednesday. Mr. Eckert was inclined to let the subject drop, as far as he was concerned. "I told Mr. Orton," said he, "that I had a right to better my position whenever I was given the opportunity; that I had served the Western Union Company to the best of my ability, and no one could say otherwise. He acknowledged that that was so. I told him that I could not see the necessity of making it a personal matter, but that if he wished it to become personal I was ready for the issue. He promised that the correspondence should be kept from the public. On that understanding I was willing to consider the difficulty settled, but the violation of Mr. Orton's promise to me has placed the matter in an entirely different light." The letters had been given into the hands of the manifolders when the meeting between Mr. Orton and Mr. Eckert, described above, took place, the intention being to distribute copies to the different newspapers for publication on Wednesday morning. They were immediately withdrawn, but were given out on Thursday night. Gen. Eckert, who thoroughly understands the plans of the new Western Union building, was busy all day Thursday in imparting his knowledge to the other officials, but he refused to proceed when he saw that the letters had been published. He has not yet entered upon his duties as President of the Atlantic and Pacific Company. It is reported, however, that he has began the organization of a rival company to the American District Telegraph Company, (which is run by the Western Union Telegraph Company,) under the auspices of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, of which he has just been elected President. The new organization is, it is said, to be known as the Domestic Telegraph Company. It is expected that the cost of messages will now be considerably reduced. The following is Gen. Eckert's official reply to Mr. Orton's strictures:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

Hon. William Orton, President Western Union Telegraph Company, No. 145 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst., accepting my resignation, is before me. In it you mention that my letter of the 9th inst. was the first intimation of my purpose that you had received. That letter was withheld until your return on Monday, the 11th inst., that I might hand it to you personally.

The wide difference of opinion occurring between us as to the practical management of my division, and recently exhibited with regard to the new building on Broadway, has resulted in relations which were anything but agreeable, and which might have prepared you for the reception of my resignation at any moment. You cannot have forgotten the acrimonious correspondence which passed between us in May, 1873; and again last Spring our relations assumed such a character that, as several of my friends are aware, I intended to resign, and should have done so but for your ill-health and absence.

My letter of resignation simply expresses a preference that it should take effect at once; but in presence that it should take effect at once; but in presence that I was prepared to continue my duties for any reasonable time, and especially in connection with the completion of the work of my department in the new building, if you should so desire.

Notwithstanding the imputation in your letter, I to-day, at the request of Vice President Mumford, my successor, accompanied him through the new building, and explained to him in detail all my plans that have been adopted for its arrangement.

The assumption in your letter that a subordinate officer, not a Director of a company, nor having any voice in determining its general policy, shall be debarred from entertaining a proposition for a more advantageous or agreeable position elsewhere, is one which I do not for a moment admit.

I regret that your exception to my resignation conveys a reflection upon me, which will entirely prevent me from taking any further interest in the affairs of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS T. ECKERT.

It is unfortunate for the Western Union Company at this juncture that some speculators are endeavoring to prevent the publication of the facts in the case. Among the noisiest of these is a man named Tom" Musgrave, who, while protesting against the publication of news in reference to the company, is engaged in spreading reports and giving information in regard to other concerns whose stock is dealt in in Wall street. It is he who alleges that the true accounts of the Pacific Mail Company were shown to him by *one of the Directors* on the 9th of December last.

It is stated that Mr. Charles F. Wood, of Boston, Superintendent of the Eastern Division, will probably succeed Gen. T. T. Eckert. It is stated that the position was offered to Mr. Stager, of Chicago, Superintendent of the Western Division, but that he refused it. Mr. Marshall Lefferts also declines to be considered a candidate.

THE BLACK TOM EXPLOSION.

FOUR BODIES FOUND—THE SUPERINTENDENT MISSING.

The officers of the Fourth Precinct Police, of Jersey City, yesterday succeeded in recovering from the ruins of the powder factory, burned on Black Tom Island, off Communipaw shore, Saturday, the bodies of the four men who were burned. The fifth man, who ran off the island at about the time of the explosion and was drowned, is not known. Suspicions are afloat that the fire was of incendiary origin, and that the man who was drowned was the incendiary. The bodies are in Speers' Morgue. The legs and arms of all the men were burned off, and the bodies are not distinguishable from each other. That they fell so easy a prey to the flames is explained upon the supposition that they were suffocated by the smoke from the burning powder. Coroner Reinhardt was yesterday directed by County Physician Stout to hold an inquest over the remains. He impaneled a jury, who viewed the remains. The inquest will be commenced on Monday night, the 25th instant. The Coroner made two or three efforts yesterday to find Warner, the owner, as some say, and the Superintendent, as stated by others, of the works. He boarded in Keyser's Hotel, in Lafayette, but had not been seen by any of the hotel employes since Saturday morning.

GAMBLERS IN COURT.

TWENTY-TWO MEN ARRESTED—THE KEEPER HELD IN TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS' BAIL.

On Saturday night Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, accompanied by ten of his officers, made a raid on the gambling-house of William Brown, at No. 615 Broadway. The raid was wholly unexpected, and Brown, who was dealing at the moment, was arrested, with twenty-one men who were sitting around the tables playing. The games being played were faro, red and black and hazard, and all the implements necessary for the carrying on of these pastimes were captured by the Police.

The prisoners were all arraigned before Judge Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and presented a sorry appearance after their night in the station-house. Judging from the small sums of money found on them, their speculations in the tiger's den cannot have been very successful. Judge Kasmire held Brown in $2,000 bail for trial, and, after warning the rest of the prisoners that if they were ever brought before him again he would punish them severely, discharged them.

THEFT OF COMBS.

On Friday last a satchel containing eighteen dozen of combs was snatched from the store of Mrs. Schwenn, No. 162 East Houston street, by John Johnson, who made his escape at the time. Officer Robinson, of the Seventeenth Precinct, discovered that Johnson lived at No. 248 East Houston street, in company with Henry Brader and Henry Schenck. He arrested the three, having been informed that Brader and Schenck were disposing of the stolen property. They were arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, who held Jonnson in $1,000 bail, on a charge of larceny, and the other two in $500 bail each, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. Johnson argued that the charge against him was petit larceny, as the combs were not worth over $25. He understood the law of larceny, but the goods are worth $38.

LOCAL EVANGELIZATION.

The exercises at the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday were specially in the interest of City Evangelization. They consisted of singing and prayer and an address by Rev. J. F. McClelland, of St. Luke's Church, on the subject of missionary work in the City. Mr. McClelland pointed out to his hearers that the genius of the Gospel accorded entirely with the idea of going into the highways and byways and bringing souls to salvation. He drew a vivid picture of the stratum of moral depravity which underlies society in the City of New-York, and showed that it was every one's interest to have this state of things remedied. No one, he argued, could evade this responsibility. The wealthy, he said, might live in palaces, but still they were obliged to come into contact with those who dwelt in tenement-houses. He deprecated above all things a spiritual aristocracy, and contended that Methodism must be wide enough to take in the very poorest and meanest. Mr. McClelland made a casual allusion to the Compulsory Education bill, which he feared would hardly work as well as anticipated. He grounded his apprehensions on the fact that the good lessons taught in the school-room would be frequently rendered void by the evil ones inculcated in an immoral and wicked home. Finally he pointed out that the work of evangelization is not to be effected merely by prayers and meetings, but that it must come of earnest labor and personal sacrifice. Rev. Mr. Gregory, Pastor of the church, took part in the services.

ACCIDENT TO A SOUND STEAMER.

THE BRIDGEPORT STRIKES ON A ROCK—THE DISPLACEMENT OF A BUOY THE CAUSE—THE PASSENGERS LANDED AT DARIEN AND THE CARGO AT BRISTOL.

The Sound steamer Bridgeport met with a serious accident on Friday last while going up the Sound on her regular trip from New-York to Bridgeport. About four o'clock in the afternoon, just as she arrived off Shippen Point, she struck heavily on a sunken rock or wreck with such force as to make a hole in her bottom and start some of her timbers, causing her to leak badly. The concussion was so great as to cause considerable alarm and consternation among the passengers, who feared she might sink with all on board. Capt. Weeks was equal to the occasion, however, and soon allayed their fears by explaining to them that the vessel could easily be run into shoal water and that there really was no danger. The pumps were set to work the moment she struck, and an examination was made which disclosed the fact that the vessel was making water rapidly. It was, therefore, deemed best to make for the shore, and the steamer was run upon the flats of Darien. The passengers were then landed at Darien Depot where they continued their journey by rail, on the New-Haven road. Capt. Weeks, who has been on the Sound for many years, and is an experienced pilot, attributes the accident to the displacement of the buoy at Shippan Point, which had drifted from its anchorage in consequence of the strong wind prevailing during the preceding week. Saturday morning, as it was found that the pumps could keep the vessel clear of water, she was got off the shoal with the rising of the tide and started for Bristol, where she arrived safely at 10 o'clock. There her cargo was put ashore without damage, and temporary repairs were made so as to enable her to be brought back to this port, where she will probably arrive this morning. She will then be put in the dry-dock and thoroughly repaired, and will doubtless resume her trips in a day or two. Capt. Weeks deserves much credit for the presence of mind and ability displayed by him in managing his vessel under the difficult circumstances in which he was placed.

THE LIGHTERAGE BUSINESS.

NEW RULES ADOPTED BY THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The members of the Produce Exchange who are interested in the subject of lighterage met at No. 33 Pearl street yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lanson Boyer in the chair, and Mr. D. M. Munger acting as Secretary. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a set of rules for the government of lighterage business with members of the Exchange, presented the following rules, which were unanimously adopted:

Rule 1. At the first meeting of the Board of Managers after their election, the President shall (subject to the approval of the board) appoint as a committee on lighterage five members of the New-York Produce Exchange, two of whom shall be merchants and three chosen from those engaged in the business of lighterage. It shall be the duty of this committee to properly discharge the obligations imposed upon them by these rules, and also to consider and decide all disputes arising between members of the Produce Exchange with reference to lighterage, demurrage, towing, &c., which may be referred to them. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum, and a decision of a majority of those present at any meeting shall be final. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and a fee of $15 shall be paid to the committee for each reference case heard by them, to be paid by the party adjudged to be in fault, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent settlement of questions of differences by private arbitration, or as provided for in the by-laws.

Rule 2. On parcels of merchandise of one hundred and fifty tons and over on any one lighter or barge, the day on which notice is given that the lighter or barge is ready to deliver, and the two following working days, (ending at 6 o'clock P. M. of the last day,) without regard to weather, shall be deemed lay days without charge. Parcels of merchandise under one hundred and fifty tons shall be allowed one day less.

Rule 3. Demurrage at the rate of $15 per day may be charged on parcels of merchandise of fifty tons and under on any one lighter or barge; $20 per day on parcels of over fifty tons and not exceeding one hundred tons, and $25 per day on parcels of over one hundred tons.

Rule 4. All extra towing incurred by order of merchants or employers in making a change in destination, or in making more than one delivery, shall be at the expense of the party so ordering.

Rule 5. In all cases where demurrage is being incurred it shall be the duty of the lighterman to give the employer notice by furnishing him with bill of demurrage not later than 12 o'clock M. on each day, in order that the employer, in his turn, may have early opportunity in claiming from the ship's agent or others who may be liable to him in the matter; and in case of the neglect of this duty by the lighterman, whereby he shall have lost his claim for demurrage, then such amount of demurrage so lost shall be borne by the lighterman.

Rule 6. The foregoing rule shall not be considered as applying in any manner to grain in bulk.

Rule 7. Nothing herein shall be construed as interfering in any way with the right of members to make any special contracts or conditions they may wish.

These will have to be approved by the Board of Managers and posted ten days before they will be in force.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

The twelfth annual report of the New-York Catholic Protectory for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, has just been published. The report of Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, the President, of the current annual expenses for the year, including all outlays, except those for the construction of buildings and other permanent improvements, shows an expenditure of $211,349 87. The *per capita* allowance received from the Controller was $192,339 22, showing an excess over contributions of tax-payers of $19,010 65. Expenditures during the same period for buildings and permanent improvements, $107,401 65, making a total of expenditures over cost to tax-payers of $126,502 30. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, the institution received and cared for 2,139 boys and 738 girls, and on the same date there were 1,324 boys and 518 girls, making a total of 1,842 inmates actually in the institution. The number of deaths during the year was 11 out of the 2,877 children received.

THE B'NAI B'RITH SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the B'nai B'rith Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon at Tentonia Assembly Rooms, President Waterman in the chair. After the reading of the reports of the Secretary and Finance Committee, a resolution was passed that the society would not accept donations from parties obtaining loans on the bonds and mortgages of the society as a consideration for the granting of said loans. The report of the committee appointed to select a suitable site for the erection of the proposed home for aged and infirm members, or their widows and orphans, was read and adopted, and a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $12,000 in addition to that of $25,000 already granted for the purchase of real estate for the home, was adopted. Twenty-eight Trustees, representing various lodges of the society, were elected, the present officers all being re-elected. The Secretary's salary was increased from four hundred to six hundred dollars per year.

ROBBERY AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

A very mysterious theft of diamonds is reported to have occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, but owing to the reticence of the persons in charge of the office the details of the case could not be obtained for publication. It was learned, however, that the room occupied by a lady residing at the hotel was entered during the temporary absence of the occupant and two very valuable diamond rings were stolen. The lady placed the rings on the bureau in the room and went down to dinner. When she returned the rings had disappeared, and no clue to the thief could be obtained. Detective Clapp of the Central Office is making an investigation.

SEIZURE OF OBSCENE PICTURES.

Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police, made a descent yesterday afternoon upon the photograph gallery of Joseph Hall, on the top floor of No. 139 Fulton street, and arrested the proprietor, and two assistants named Horace Woods and Henry Snellback, who were found busily at work in the place. The visit of the Police was made by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice Kilbreth, on complaint of Mr. Anthony Comstock, of the Young Men's Christian Association, who charged Hall with manufacturing and dealing in obscene photographs, &c. The gallery was searched, and the Police found about one thousand pictures and plates of the vilest description, which were seized. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Kilbreth to-day.

STEAMERS OVERDUE.

There are now three ocean steamers overdue at this Port. The City of Brooklyn is now eighteen days out from Liverpool, the Parthia sixteen days out from the same port, and the Hermann thirteen days out from Bremen.

THE EXCISE LAW.

EFFORTS TO CHANGE ITS PROVISIONS.

WHOLESOME EFFECTS OF ITS ENFORCEMENT—APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES FEWER BY 3,034 IN 1874 THAN IN 1873—BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

The salutary effects produced by the combined action of the Board of Excise and the District Attorney against the unlicensed and disreputable liquor-dealers are manifest, not only in an almost general compliance with the law, but also in a marked reformation in the character and surroundings of many of the drinking places throughout the City.

In many instances houses and saloons which before were the rendezvous and permanent abiding-places of all classes of abandoned characters of both sexes, and into which no respectable-appearing person could enter without running the risk, at the least, of being robbed, have shed themselves of their disreputable customers and become comparatively respectable. Several notable examples of this promising state of affairs have been reported to the Excise Board within the past month by its inspectors.

Two places of resort are particularly mentioned in the reports as having been completely reformed in character. These are Smyer's, No. 458 Pearl street, and Yorke & Farrell's, corner of Roosevelt and Water, both of whom were peremptorily refused licenses by the board, and who, persisting in keeping their places open, were included in the batch of indictments published in THE TIMES a short time ago. Smyer's place, which, previous to the commencement of the late legal proceedings, was regarded as one of the most loathsome dens in the lower wards, is now, under the same proprietor, a well-conducted eating and sleeping house, where poor mechanics and laboring men are supplied with a clean bed and a light supper of coffee and rolls for twenty-five cents.

No women are boarded there, the place being filled nightly with a respectable class of indigent laborers and others. At Yorke & Farrell's a no less remarkable change for the better has taken place, their saloon being now an eminently decent restaurant and bar-room. A majority of the "bucket-shop" proprietors have complied with the demand of the board to reconstruct their stores, by partitioning off the wholesale departments from the retail, and putting up respectable bars and fixtures in the latter. It may be assumed by some that all this is the direct result of remorse and contrition for past defiance to law and morality; but it is nevertheless rather unlikely that either of those feelings was at all instrumental in effecting this reformation, inasmuch as a wholesome fear of being compelled to give up business altogether, unless they reformed, prompted the change in the majority of the saloons.

The business of the past week at the offices of the board was quite brisk, the number of applications made and licenses granted showing no perceptible diminution as compared with the weekly exhibits in the past two months. The following is a detailed statement of the week's transactions: Monday, forty-six applications, amount deposited, $2,820; Tuesday, thirty-nine applications, amount, $2,443; Wednesday, thirty-three applications, amount, $1,670; Thursday, twenty-eight applications, amount, $1,420; Friday, twenty-seven applications, amount, $1,390; Saturday, twenty-eight applications, amount, $1,340. Total number applications, 200; total amount deposited, $11,087. These figures added to those previously reported since May 1 make the total number of applications made from that time to the present 4,094, and the amount deposited $274,761 61. The total number of applications received from June 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874, was 7,128, with deposits amounting to $523,402 04; difference in favor of 1873, 3,034 applications and $248,672 43 in deposits. This excess is explained by the fact that over seventeen hundred dealers were compelled by the dullness of the times to suspend business on or about the 1st of May, and that since that time comparatively few have resumed, nor have many additions been made to the number of liquor stores in existence. Moreover, it was during 1874 that the opposition to the Excise law assumed such a threatening aspect that the number of applications received in a week dwindled down from the average weekly exhibit of one or two hundred to about one-half.

Two bills—one emanating from the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association of this City, and the other from the Wine and Spirit Traders—are now before the Legislature. Both are in accord in the aim to have the present grade of license fee abrogated, but are otherwise directly antagonistic, particularly in specifying sums for a uniform fee, the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association demanding that the rate be fixed at thirty dollars, while the traders, seeking to do away with all the small saloons by levying an exorbitant license fee, are anxious that it should be fixed at $250, thus charging as much for licensing a bucket-shop as a fashionable hotel bar. Neither desire any change in the *personnel* of the present board. The enactment of the bills is doubtful, from the fact that the demands of both are regarded as extreme, while the present fees are looked upon as calculated to satisfy all grades of the trade.

A strenuous effort is being made by the Liquor-dealers' Association to induce the Legislature to pass their bill. Mark Lanigan, A. Hertzberg, and others, representing the association, have been at Albany since Jan. 1. The bill was introduced by Louis C. Wachner, of the Eighth Assembly District in the House on Friday last. Among the changes it proposes to make is to make it, in turn, many have early opportunity in claiming from the ship's agent or others who may be liable to him in the matter; and in case of the neglect of this duty by the lighterman, whereby he shall have lost his claim for demurrage, then such amount of demurrage so lost shall be borne by the lighterman.

Rule 6. The foregoing rule shall not be considered as applying in any manner to grain in bulk.

Rule 7. Nothing herein shall be construed as interfering in any way with the right of members to make any special contracts or conditions they may wish.

These will have to be approved by the Board of Managers and posted ten days before they will be in force.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

The twelfth annual report of the New-York Catholic Protectory for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, has just been published. The report of Mr. Henry L. Hoguet, the President, of the current annual expenses for the year, including all outlays, except those for the construction of buildings and other permanent improvements, shows an expenditure of $211,349 87. The *per capita* allowance received from the Controller was $192,339 22, showing an excess over contributions of tax-payers of $19,010 65. Expenditures during the same period for buildings and permanent improvements, $107,401 65, making a total of expenditures over cost to tax-payers of $126,502 30. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, the institution received and cared for 2,139 boys and 738 girls, and on the same date there were 1,324 boys and 518 girls, making a total of 1,842 inmates actually in the institution. The number of deaths during the year was 11 out of the 2,877 children received.

THE B'NAI B'RITH SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the B'nai B'rith Benevolent Society was held yesterday afternoon at Tentonia Assembly Rooms, President Waterman in the chair. After the reading of the reports of the Secretary and Finance Committee, a resolution was passed that the society would not accept donations from parties obtaining loans on the bonds and mortgages of the society as a consideration for the granting of said loans. The report of the committee appointed to select a suitable site for the erection of the proposed home for aged and infirm members, or their widows and orphans, was read and adopted, and a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $12,000 in addition to that of $25,000 already granted for the purchase of real estate for the home, was adopted. Twenty-eight Trustees, representing various lodges of the society, were elected, the present officers all being re-elected. The Secretary's salary was increased from four hundred to six hundred dollars per year.

ROBBERY AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

A very mysterious theft of diamonds is reported to have occurred at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, but owing to the reticence of the persons in charge of the office the details of the case could not be obtained for publication. It was learned, however, that the room occupied by a lady residing at the hotel was entered during the temporary absence of the occupant and two very valuable diamond rings were stolen. The lady placed the rings on the bureau in the room and went down to dinner. When she returned the rings had disappeared, and no clue to the thief could be obtained. Detective Clapp of the Central Office is making an investigation.

SEIZURE OF OBSCENE PICTURES.

Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police, made a descent yesterday afternoon upon the photograph gallery of Joseph Hall, on the top floor of No. 139 Fulton street, and arrested the proprietor, and two assistants named Horace Woods and Henry Snellback, who were found busily at work in the place. The visit of the Police was made by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice Kilbreth, on complaint of Mr. Anthony Comstock, of the Young Men's Christian Association, who charged Hall with manufacturing and dealing in obscene photographs, &c. The gallery was searched, and the Police found about one thousand pictures and plates of the vilest description, which were seized. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Kilbreth to-day.

STEAMERS OVERDUE.

There are now three ocean steamers overdue at this Port. The City of Brooklyn is now eighteen days out from Liverpool, the Parthia sixteen days out from the same port, and the Hermann thirteen days out from Bremen.

QUARANTINING OF NEW-JERSEY COASTERS.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, has just addressed a letter to Gov. Tilden in reference to the quarantining of New-Jersey coasting vessels, together with resolutions of the Legislature of that State on the subject. He states that owners and makers of coasting vessels of New-Jersey are compelled to pay fees at quarantine for services which seem to them unnecessary, and are also subjected to great detention and loss of time. The present quarantine laws are regarded as extremely onerous, especially when vessels sail from ports not liable to infectious diseases, and from which there are daily numerous unchecked arrivals in New-York of passengers by railroad trains. Gov. Parker suggests that the New-York authorities should so modify the law as to exempt from detention and payment of quarantine fees at least all coasting vessels sailing from ports north of the Carolinas. Over three hundred vessels are afloat, nearly all of which ply between the Chesapeake and ports in New-Jersey or on New-York Bay, and are quarantined off Staten Island by the New-York authorities, and compelled to pay fees before proceeding up the harbor, besides losing favorable winds for continuing their voyage. Gov. Parker states that owners of vessels in New-York also complain of the quarantine laws applicable to the coasting trade, and will join in requesting their modification.

BOUNDARIES OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

An important question has been raised in New Jersey, and submitted to its Legislature by Gov. Parker, in reference to the boundary line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey. Its State Geologist has caused a survey to be made of the line as fixed by Commissioners one hundred years ago, from the large rock on the Hudson River to the tri-States' rock on the Delaware, the latter making the junction of Pennsylvania with the two States named. It is claimed that by the original patent of James Duke, of New-York, to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley in 1664, the line runs straight from the Delaware River to the Hudson, and to clearly define this the aid of officers of the United States coast survey was obtained in July and August last. They gave the necessary observations and computations, the location of the termini, and the direction and length of the boundary lines, and it was found that the present supposed line was in many places wrong. It is crooked, and in some locations over two thousand feet south of a straight line, thus giving that much more territory to New-York than is claimed to belong to it. In view of these facts, Gov. Parker has communicated with Gov. Tilden, asking that the Legislatures of both States take measures to have them definitely determined and marked, confirming titles to lands on either side of the correct boundary to the present owners, but deciding in which State their property actually belongs, and thus preventing any possible question of jurisdiction.

MARRIAGE IN MICHIGAN.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has lately made a decision concerning marriage, which the Detroit *Post* thus summarizes: "It declares that the American doctrine of marriage, indeed the common law doctrine, makes all marriage contracts valid which are entered into by consent of both parties, and under which the parties continue to live afterward in the acknowledged relation of husband and wife. The validity does not depend upon the form or ceremony. Indeed, a ceremony may be dispensed with. In the absence of any proof to the contrary, all marriages entered into in any foreign country are to be held valid without reference to the laws or ceremonies prevalent there, unless they can be proved to invalidate the marriage. Hence all marriages are valid, wherever contracted, unless some express law or statute can be cited which explicitly invalidates them."

THE NEW-JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

THE PROMINENT CANDIDATES—SHARP CONTEST BETWEEN EX-GOV. RANDOLPH AND SENATOR STOCKTON—THE CAUCUS TO BE HELD TO-MORROW.

The Democratic members of the New-Jersey Legislature, who have a majority on joint ballot, will have a caucus on Wednesday evening next, in Trenton, to select their nominee for the position of United States Senator in the place of Hon. John P. Stockton, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next. During last week's session of the two Houses but little was said upon the subject by the members, and it would be venturesome to make any prophecies regarding the result of the struggle. The law requires that the Houses shall proceed to an election either on the first or second Tuesday succeeding the opening of the session. The exercises attendant upon Judge Bedle's taking his seat to-morrow will probably engross the attention of both branches of the Legislature to the exclusion of all other public business of importance. The caucus, however, will be held immediately after to allow as much time as possible for agreement upon a candidate. Most prominent among the candidates for the position are Ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, of Morristown; Jacob Vanatta, Esq., of Morristown; Attorney General Robert Gilchrist, of Jersey City; Abraham Browning, Esq., and Hon. John P. Stockton, the present incumbent. The fight is thought to lie really between Messrs. Randolph, Stockton, and Gilchrist.

During the late State campaign Ex-Gov. Randolph was thought to be decidedly in the ascendant. He had secured the nomination of Judge Bedle, who is his kinsman, for the Gubernatorial chair; and was understood to have conducted the campaign, not less in the interest of his own election to the United States Senate, than in that of Judge Bedle's elevation to the Governorship. The success of the campaign, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the Democracy of the State, added not a little to the prestige which his triumph in the State Convention gave him, so that at the close of the campaign he was undoubtedly the most formidable candidate for the much coveted honor in the field. It is now seen, however, that the long expected tidal wave which swept over the country in November, had very much more to do with Judge Bedle's election than Gov. Randolph's shrewdness, and that if the campaign had been run by a much less competent manager than he the result would not have been changed.

Not content with thus robbing the ex-Governor of laurels, which it was at first thought he had earned, his opponents have turned to abusing him. They say he is not an out-and-out Democrat, in full sympathy with the party, and that he was foremost in working the movement which, merging the identity of the Democratic Party in that of the Liberal Republicans, resulted in the nomination of Horace Greeley for President in 1872. They claim that his sympathy with a movement looking to the supplanting of the Democratic Party by a third party in opposition to the Republican, was shown in the conspicuous attentions he showed to Mr. Greeley, and the vigor with which he worked for his election in the last Presidential campaign. It is further said that he has no sympathy with the mass of the Democratic voters; that he is a high-bred aristocrat, with no kindly feeling for the poor and lowly, and that, while he is willing to accept office at the hands of a Democratic constituency, he has nothing but contempt for the largest part of Democratic voters.

Passing from objections such as these, a large number of the members of the Lower House are endeavoring to infuse a religious feature into the political campaign. During the Orange parade in New-York City it will be remembered that Mr. Randolph, who was then Governor of the State of New-Jersey, invited the Orange procession into New-Jersey, guaranteeing them the fullest possible protection. A large portion of the Lower House assert that by issuing that proclamation the Ex-Governor offered an insult to every man of the Catholic faith in the State. Had the question been presented to the Governor, they say, in the ordinary course of State affairs, they would have sustained him in his action. But his action was uncalled for, and they claim that it was taken only because of his strong antipathies to the Catholics as a body.

Ex-Senator Stockton will probably prove Mr. Randolph's most formidable competitor. It is only lately that he has entered the canvass, but his friends are pushing him with such tact and perseverance that he seems to stand a good chance of defeating the aspirations of the Morristown candidate. Mr. Stockton belongs to one of the oldest and most honored families in the State, and the struggle between his family and the Randolph family for political ascendency in the State councils has been long and bitter. It is said that he will go into the canvass with whatever of strength the favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may lend to the support of his claims, while Ex-Gov. Randolph will probably have the support of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, whose President he once was.

The contest between these two gentlemen will be extremely bitter. It is possible that each will go into caucus with such strong backing as to necessitate the throwing overboard of both, and the selection of a compromise candidate. In that case Attorney General Gilchrist's candidacy will rise into importance. He is a lawyer of acknowledged talents, doing business in Jersey City, and has for several years been the Attorney General of the State. He is a very conservative politician; was in the early days of the war a Republican, but, dissenting from the Republican policy of the South, afterward went over to the Democracy. Jacob Vanatta is counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Like the Attorney General, he is one of the first lawyers in the State. His strength at present seems to be but little, and it is suggested that he has entered the contest to assist the railroad company in placing Ex-Gov. Randolph in the Senatorial chair.

The whole strength of all the candidates, outside perhaps of Mr. Vanatta, will probably be turned to the defeat of Ex-Gov. Randolph. The battle-cry of the campaign is, "Anything to beat Randolph!" and that gentleman will be obliged to look well to his laurels if he would not be roobed of them.

It is not an impossible thing that the caucus will be unable to select a candidate. In that event, the Republican members of the houses will be able to make themselves felt in the contest. While they will not, of course, be able to select a Republican as Mr. Stockton's successor, it is not impossible that they may be in a position to select the one of the Democrats most acceptable to themselves.

AN ALBANY FIREMAN KILLED.

The telegraph has mentioned that Mr. James E. Winne, an Albany fireman, was killed on Saturday by being run over by the truck. The *Journal* gives the following particulars: "The accident occurred at the corner of South Pearl and Bleecker streets, and resulted in the instant death of James E. Winne, of the firm of Winne & Mosher, grocers. Truck No. 1, of which the unfortunate man was a member, left the house in response to the alarm, and, proceeding up Westerlo to South Pearl, started up the latter street at a rapid pace, with a member named Levy in charge of the tiller in place of the regular tillerman, who had gone to dinner. As the truck neared Bleecker street, Mr. Winne, as was his custom, ran out to get on. While watching his opportunity as the apparatus approached, the forward part suddenly swerved from the horse railroad track on which it was running, and before Mr. Winne could observe or realize the danger he was in, he was struck by the projecting ladders and hurled to the frozen ground, directly beneath the wheels, both of which passed over his body at the waist. The horses were checked as soon as possible by the driver, but not in time to prevent the accident. Winne lay motionless until some of the witnesses, recovering from the momentary shock of horror, lifted and removed him to his store. An examination by Dr. Babcock, who was summoned, revealed the fact that he was quite dead. Subsequently his body was conveyed to his late residence, No. 9 Trinity place. Mr. Winne was about thirty-six years of age, and leaves a family consisting of his wife and two children. Coroner Fitzhenry was notified, and will hold an inquest. The deceased was highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances."

A HORSE-CAR ROBBED IN BROOKLYN.

A gang of thieves last night attacked the one-horse car, No. 77, on the Cross-town Railroad, at the corner of Johnson and Raymond streets. One of them stole the money-box from the driver and ran away. The others then started the horse, and drove him so rapidly that the car was upset at the curve corner of Raymond street and Park avenue, and badly damaged. None of the passengers were seriously injured. The driver, Andrew Hardiman, gave chase to one of the robbers, and recovered the box, but not the cash. The passengers called in vain for the Police. No arrests were made. The robbery took place near the City Park, one of the worst localities in the city.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Raymond, the actor, is at the New-York Hotel.

Commodore Edward W. Carpender, United States Navy, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Capt. Randle Jackson, of the British Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. B. James, Chief of the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department, is at the St. James Hotel.

Major V. Sanchez, and Capt. L. Moraguez, of the Spanish Army, are at the Hoffman House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The fourth annual ball of the Bachelor Club will be given at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst.

The Charity Ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, under the usual management.

The great masquerade ball of the German Liederkranz will take place at the Academy of Music on the 11th of February next.

The Trustees of the German Free School, in Fourth street, held a meeting yesterday and effected a reorganization for the ensuing year.

The fifteenth ball of the New-York Masquerade Club will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening, 28th inst.

The first annual ball of the New-York Telegraphers' Association will be given at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the 4th of February next.

A charity ball, in aid of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, will be given to-morrow evening at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house.

Patrick Dillon, aged thirty-four, of No. 603 First avenue, slipped on the sidewalk at No. 324 East Thirty-fourth street, and fractured his right leg.

The delegates elect to the Republican Central Committee will meet for organization at Republican Hall, in East Thirty-third street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

A special meeting of the Union League Club will be held at the club-house this evening at 8 o'clock to consider what action shall be taken in regard to affairs in Louisiana.

The members of 'Longshoremen's Union No. 2, who work at the East River docks, have decided to go to work for the same pay received by the men on the North River side.

The Mayence Carnival Society gave a carnival soirée at the Turn Hall last evening, for which a rich programme of comicalities and oddities had been prepared, including many hits at the follies of the period.

The first of a series of three lectures on India will be delivered by Rev. Henry Martyn Scudder, D. D. and M. D., in the chapel of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

The Eichenkranz Vocal Society gave a dramatic entertainment at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last evening, including vocal and musical exercises by the choir of the society, which attracted a numerous attendance.

The New-York Gruetli Verein, a Swiss association, gave an anniversary entertainment at the Coburger Hall, in Stanton street, last evening, the proceeds of which will go to increasing the funds of the Swiss Benevolent Society.

William Tell Lodge, of the German Order of the Harugari, celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary by a social entertainment at the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, last evening. The festivities were concluded with a ball.

A lecture on "Grattan and the Golden Age of Ireland" will be delivered to-morrow evening by Mr. James M. Lyddy, at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner Sixth and Greenwich avenues. Col. Thomas F. Bourke will preside.

John Flannery, aged forty, dropped dead yesterday at Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street. Terence Murtha, aged forty, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, Ninety-second street and Madison avenue.

A. E. Bennett, aged twenty-eight, of No. 114 East Tenth street, was run over by car No. 76 of the Fourth Avenue Railroad, at Fifteenth street and Fourth avenue, last evening, and suffered a compound fracture of the left leg.

The Bal d'Opera Bouffe will be given to-morrow night at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Aimee, Soldene, and Minelly troupes. It is announced that this ball will be managed on the same scale as the great opera balls in Paris.

The labor of two hundred or more boys from thirteen to eighteen years of age, in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, is offered for contract. Shop-room and other facilities are included. Address the Superintendent, House of Refuge, Harlem, N. Y.

Mr. John J. Caulon, printer, of No. 47 Liberty street, has made quite a useful addition to the many novelties in the way of calendars for 1875. It has the advantage of having an ingenious arrangement for keeping the day of the month before the eye in a very striking manner.

An inspection of the new bear-skin hats of the Seventy-first Regiment will be held at the State